FEBRUARY.
INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Official Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Mail Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,550—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7
22	12 0		22	12
25	13 8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	13
28	15 0		28	15
34	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34	18
38	20 0		38	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks at the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	A-SAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	I. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th Feb.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	11thMar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	11th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.
For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	28th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3347	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows :—

	Tons.	Commander for sailing about
CITY OF CARTHAGE	2,659	J. Swan Liverpool 5th Mar.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	3,212	W. H. Barkam ,, 6th Apr.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about MONDAY, the 11th March 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESSING BAGS.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS.

Ladies' 16 inch Black Roan "Ne Plus Ultra" Dressing Bag, lined blue silk, and fitted with best Electro-Plated Mounts to fittings, Rs. 85 to Rs. 100.
Ladies' 16 inch Black Morocco "Ne Plus Ultra" Dressing Bag, lined blue silk, and fitted with Engraved Silver Mounts to fittings, Rs. 130.
Ladies' 14 inch Black Morocco "Princess" Dressing Bag, lined watered silk, with Silver Mounts, and Ivory fittings, Rs. 200.
Ladies' 15 inch Black Morocco "Princess" Dressing Bag, lined silk, and fitted with Silver and Ivory fittings, Rs. 250.
Ladies' 15 inch Black Morocco "Princess" Dressing Bag, lined silk, and fitted with Silver and Ivory fittings, Rs. 300.
Ladies' 16 inch "Queen's" Dressing Bag, lined silk, and fitted with best Electro-Plated Mounts to fittings, Rs. 195.

GENTLEMEN'S BAGS.

Gentlemen's 16 inch Black Roan "Ne Plus Ultra" Dressing Bag, lined silk, and fitted with best Electro-Plated Mounts, Rs. 90.
Gentlemen's 16 inch Black Morocco "Ne Plus Ultra" Dressing Bag, lined silk, and fitted with Sterling Silver Mounts, Rs. 140.
Gentlemen's 22 inch Plain Hide Gladstone Dressing Bag, lined leather, and fitted with Best Electro-Plated Mounts, Rs. 125.
Gentlemen's 16 inch Plain Hide "Prince" Dressing Bag, lined leather, and fitted with best Electro-Plated Mounts, Rs. 180.
Gentlemen's 16 inch Black Morocco "Prince" Dressing Bag, lined leather, and fitted with Silver and Ivory fittings, Rs. 300.
Gentlemen's 16 inch Black Morocco "Prince" Dressing Bag, lined leather, and fitted with Silver and Ivory fittings, Rs. 400.

Arms, Crests, and Monograms engraved to order.
Estimates given.
DRESSING CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
WRITING CASES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD,
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THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.

Rs. 69 per dozen.

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NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HEALTH. Similar to the "Toast" Biscuit. Large tins, Re. 1-8.
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DESSERT RUSKS, DUTCH MACCAROONS, SWISS CREAMS, &c.

POONA. Temple House, Camp and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.
ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and hey are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.

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FOR THE SEASON 1889.
WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladie's and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

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Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS
FOR STARLEY AND SUTTON OF COVENTRY,

BEG to inform the Public that they have just received a fresh consignment of the well-known "Rover Safety" Bicycles and "Roamer" Tricycles, which they offer for cash or on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, at HOME PRICES.

The "ROVER SAFETY" BICYCLE, the fastest and safest Machine in the world, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 54 inches, Rs. 320, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, Spanners, &c., £18 cash.

The "METEOR" BICYCLE, Ball bearings throughout, Tangent spokes, detachable handles, Ball-pedals, complete; sizes in stock 50, 52, and 54 inches, £18 cash.

The "ROAMER" TRICYCLE, the finest Machine ever made, central driving, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 57 inches, with patent spring attachment to prevent jarring over rough roads, Bicycle handle bar, straight steerer, £25 cash.

"OUR OWN" SAFETY BICYCLE, a good, strong serviceable machine, at a cheap figure, Ball bearings, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, £15 cash.

All the above are beautifully enamelled and plated.

Catalogues "Illustrated," post free on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
WEDDING PRESENTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
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And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.
Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
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All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

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NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage

LADIES' WORK BASKETS.

LADIES' WORK BASKETS, in pretty Fancy Wickerwork, lined Satin, &c., and fitted with a variety of useful Appliances from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 0
LADIES' WORK BASKETS, without Covers, in Fancy Wickerwork, lined Leather, &c., and fitted with a variety of useful Appliances, Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 0

LADIES' FANCY WORK TABLES.

These Tables are made in Fancy Wickerwork, lined with Satin, &c., and stand about 30 inches high. They make very pretty Presents for a Lady.
In Fancy Wickerwork, lined Crimson Satin ... Rs. 58 0
Do. do. lined Olive Green Satin, Rs. 85 0
In Fancy White Wickerwork, lined Olive Green Satin ... Rs. 60 0

WORK BASKETS,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor...MR. H. STANLEY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1889.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
Who will appear
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND,
In the beautiful Opera, in 3 Acts of
LA
MASCOTTE
THE LUCK BRINGER.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Box Office at Soondy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the season or for any night during the season.

DIXON MEMORIAL FUND.
A GRAND MASONIC CONCERT,
In aid of the above Fund, will be held in
THE TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K. G., K. T., &c., &c., District Grand Master of Bombay, and the OFFICERS of District Grand Lodge.
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT., GRAND MASTER of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and his OFFICERS.
Their EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY have signified their intention of being present, if possible.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen will assist :—
VOCALISTS.
LADY MORLAND. MRS. ADAMS.
MRS. PRESTON. MRS. WALKER.
MR. WYER. MR. CLARK.
MR. LAMB. MR. THELENBERG.
MR. HEBDITCH.
PIANOFORTE.
MISS FLOWER. MR. METAXAS.
ORGAN.
MR. MANT.
Concert will commence at 9 o'clock.
PART I.
1. Organ Solo.....“Air du Dauphin”.....Roeckel. MR. MANT.
2. Song .....“Still is the Night” .....Abdt. MR. THELENBERG.
3. Song .....“The River of Years”.....Marzials. MRS. PRESTON.
4. Song .....“The Village Blacksmith”..Weiss. MR. LAMB.
5. Song .....“The Lost Chord” .....Sullivan. LADY MORLAND.
6. Pianoforte Solo .....Sonata in C sharp minor.....Beethoven. MISS FLOWER.
7. Song .....“At Benediction” .....Odoardo Barri. MRS. ADAMS.
8. Duett.....“Il pallor funesto” (Lucia di Lammermoor) .....Donizetti. MRS. WALKER & MR. WYER.
PART II.
1. Duett .....“Ah figlia incanta” (Maria Padilla).....Donizetti. LADY MORLAND and MRS. ADAMS.
2. Song .....“The Erl King” .....Schubert. MR. WYER.
3. Song .....“O Roberto che tu Adoro” (Robert il Diavolo) .....Meyerbeer. MRS. WALKER.
4. Song .....“Thou art passing hence”..Sullivan. MR. ANDERSON CLARK.
5. Pianoforte Solo....A. Menuet de l'arlesienne Bizet .....par Th. Ritter.
B. Gavott in G minor .....J. S. Bach.
C. Auf den Bergen.....Aus dem Volksleben .....Greig. MR. METAXAS.
6. Song .....“Big Ben”.....Pontet. MR. HEBDITCH.
Tickets, Rs. 4 each.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat. Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.
Doors open on MONDAY at 4-15 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.
Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m every day.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Members free.
Season Ticket .....Rs. 3.
Single Admission .....,, 1.
☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.
More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription (if unpaid) at the door.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE COMING EVENT.
SATURDAY Next, MARCH 2nd,
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE of HUDSON'S (New) SURPRISE PARTY, The Donators of Foolish Frolic, with a flood of NEW FEATURES and a HOST of NOVELTIES.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
C. S. SANDERSON, Business Agent.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, 1ST MARCH.
“DANDY DICK,”
Under the Patronage of
The BOMBAY HUNT and in aid of the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Cast as before.
Prices as usual. Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BEDOUIN LINE S.S. HAJEEN will sail, under command of Capt. H. C. NEWEY, for Venice and Trieste about the 1st March. Good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

WARRANTED LONDON-MADE
18-CARAT GOLD
Full size Albert Chains.
GUARANTEED LONDON WORK.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
BY
JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand.
GUARANTEED GENUINE
JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD WATCHES.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE RIGHT of OCCUPANCY of the following PLOT of Ground situated at Malcolmpeit will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on or about the 15th of March next, at the office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwar, and sold to the highest bidder subject to the sanction of the Collector of Satara :—
The usual fees and annual ground rent now in force to be paid.
A plot of ground, measuring 5 acres and 35 gunthas out of Survey No. 181 lying waste between Bird's Nest and Clifton House.
P. MURPHY, Superintendent.
Mahableshwar, 23rd Feb. 1889.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Ld.
ધી મદ્રાસ ઇંગ્લીશ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December 1888 of Rs. 100 per Whole Share and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of Income-tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, the 26th February 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort on production of Share Certificate.
By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
ON FRIDAY, March 1, the EXHIBITION will be OPEN to LADIES ONLY, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., strictly *purdah* arrangements will be made to allow of Native Ladies visiting the Exhibition between these hours.
Members' and Season Tickets will be suspended.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Indian Newspapers for Sale.
Yearly Subscriptions, Inclusive of Carriage and Postage.
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	Bombay.	Up-country.
The “Bombay Gazette” on Day of Issue	... Rs. 48	Rs. 52
Do. on Second Day of Issue— By Morning Delivery and Post	... ,, 24	,, 36
By Noon Delivery and Post	... ,, 18	,, 30
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	Lahore.	Up-country.
The “Civil and Military Gazette,” on Day of Issue	... Rs. 48	Rs. 48
Do. on Second Day of Issue	... ,, 24	,, 36
	Calcutta.	Up-country.
The “Englishman,” on Day of Issue	... Rs. 45	Rs. 45
Do. on Second Day of Issue	... ,, 24	,, 36
	Madras.	Up-country.
The “Madras Mail,” on Day of Issue	... Rs. 44	Rs. 48
Do. on Second Day of Issue	... ,, 24	,, 36
	Allahabad.	Up-country.
The “Pioneer,” on Day of Issue	... Rs. 48	Rs. 48
Do on Second day of Issue	... ,, 24	,, 36

The Library has branches in Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, and Madras, for the purpose of Local Delivery and Up-country Post of Mofussil Papers.
Subscriptions may be paid at the Branches for Bombay and Mofussil Papers to suit the convenience of Subscribers.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE “BOMBAY GAZETTE”
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.
JAS. B. HAWORTH, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 25th Jan., 1889.

I GEORGE HOUGH, Master of the Screw Steamer “Fastriel” hereby give notice that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS incurred by any member of the Crew of this Steamer without my written authority.
GEO. HOUGH.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 108 cwts. SHOT SOLID R. B. L. 7 inch, (to be broken up at Purchaser's cost before removal from the Arsenal) up to 20th March, 1889. Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.
Tenders shou d be accompanied by a Treasury Officer's receipt, for deposit of Rs. 200 as Earnest-money.
K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, Captain, R.A., Ordnance Officer in charge.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December 1888, at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst., to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 18th inst., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY, N. S. JAMSETJEE, Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY
INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF HARIHAR BEERURU SECTION OF THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
THE Northern Section of the extension of the Mysore State Railway, HARIHAR to BEERURU will be OPEN for all kinds of traffic, on and after THURSDAY, 21st February, 1889.
JAS. CRAICK, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th February, 1889.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.
WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO., Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.
ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, “20 Years Old,” Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The “Golden Eagle” Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The “Lochgorm” Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The “Gordon” Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14	0	8	0
St. Julien	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	Rs.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, —	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, —
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Fredos	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0	
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	,, —	
Medoc	,, —	,, —	
Les Canons	,, 10 8	,, 15 0	
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, —	
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, —	
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, —	
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, —	

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, —
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, —

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Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs.	11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,,	14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,,	22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,,	34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	,,	31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	,, —
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	,, —
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, —
Vieux Cognac Fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, —
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	,, —

BURGUNDY.
From FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	23 0	,, —
Moulin-a-Vent	23 0	,, —
Braune	27 8	,, —
Pommard	27 8	,, —

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	—
,, ,, ,, *	,, 22 8	—
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	—

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	,,	—
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 —	,,	4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,,	3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5		—

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	,, 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs.2½ to 3l.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 —
from BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.	

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Re.
Asparagus	—	—
Celery	—	0 10
French Beans	—	0 10
Peas for Soup	—	0 10
Spinage in Water	—	0 10
Mushrooms	—	0 12
White Cabbage	—	0 12
Small Sausages	—	1 6
Smoked Sausages	—	1 6
Liver Sausages	—	1 4

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Not cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Marine Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
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CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.
INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—
Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated “Campaign Watch,” sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

INSURANCES
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1825	£988,156
,, 1886	£955 039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,192,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hummum street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
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“Just a few Words” Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0 12
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Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	,,	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
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Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Half-yearly general meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Dixon Memorial Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ganges (s) and Huzara (s), from London; Warora (s), Mauritius, Abana (s), Cardiff; Kharagola (s), Karachi; and Canara (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Arabia (s) sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadar, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 7 p. m. tomorrow.

FROM the list of guests at Mr. CurrimbhoyEbrahim's party on Saturday evening, the names of their Highnesses the Raja of Limri and the Raja of Lakhtar were inadvertently omitted.

LOST PROMISSORY NOTE.—Sorabjee Jamsetjee, residing at Dhobie Talao, reported to the Police that on Saturday he lost an envelope containing a promissory note for Rs. 2,000 and a registered mortgage deed somewhere about the Fort.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes: Captain Phayre (captain), Captain Baxter, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Venables and Mr. Nathan. White:—Mr. Prevost, Mr. Barton, Captain Brooke, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Lock. To commence at 4-45 p.m.

PICKPOCKETING AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Turra Balloo was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a purse containing Rs. 7 from the pocket of Rumzam Khan while making purchases in a cloth shop on Sunday. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the deed and handed over to the police. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISORDERLY EUROPEANS.—Walter Tendbrook and John Ormandy were yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton with disorderly behaviour, the former with creating a disturbance on the Frere Road and assaulting a native on Sunday evening last and the latter with creating a disturbance on board a vessel lying in the Prince's Dock on Sunday night. They were both convicted, Tendbrook being fined Rs. 10 and Ormandy Rs. 2.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The *Subodha Patrika* says:—There are different rumours about the appointment of a successor to Judge Warden of the Bombay Small Cause Court. Mr. Ranade is said to be a likely nominee. We should be glad of his appointment, but why should he not be appointed to a District Judgeship? There are not many able men in the judicial line of the service, and Mr. Ranade's appointment to it would be quite in accordance with the original aim of the statutory service, and we believe is even in accordance with the present provisions.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.—It is not often we have our two theatres running at the same time, but on the evening of Saturday last both are to be reopened with two of the best companies of their kind in India. At the Gaiety, Stanley's Operatic and Burlesque Company open not with "The Yeoman of the Guard," as was first announced, but with that charming and evergreen opera, "La Mascotte," while at the Novelty a short engagement is to be opened by Hudson's surprise party. It may be here added that the amateur performance of "Dandy Dick," which last week met with so much appreciation, is to be repeated at the Novelty Theatre on Friday evening in aid of the European General Hospital.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED BY A LADY.—Boola Davon, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislette before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing 8 annas from the pocket of Miss Alice Sophia Laxton on Saturday evening at the Grant Road railway station. The young lady was ascending the bridge at the station, when she felt somebody tampering with her pocket. Turning round and finding it was the accused she seized him by the wrist. The thief then dropped the purse upon the ground. Calling for assistance two gentlemen friends who happened to be ahead of her, came up, and the accused was handed over to the police. Boola pleaded guilty to the charge, and on admitting two previous convictions, he was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a woman named Dewkey and Shaik Rustom Shaik Latiff, a police sepoy, were charged by Constable Lane before Mr. Hamilton, the woman with stealing a quantity of teel seed and the policeman with the abetment of the said offence. It appears the woman was arrested by a servant in the employ of a grain merchant having a godown at Carnac Bunder, she having been seen to take the seed from the godown. Upon inquiries being made it was discovered that the policeman who was on duty at the bunder at the time had allowed the woman to commit the theft on consideration that she gave him two annas, which amount was subsequently found in his possession. The two accused were convicted. The woman was sentenced to eight days' and the police sepoy to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Laxumanraoji Jagonnathjee Vaidya, Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar, will arrive at Bombay on Thursday morning *en route* for Mahableshwar to join the Maharaja, who has now so far improved in health as to be able to do all important work connected with the administration of his State. His Highness has cleared all arrears, having at his elbow an experienced and tried Naib Dewan, Dewan Bahadur Manebhai Jasbhai, who with Mr. Reynolds, chief engineer, passed through Bombay on Saturday last to return to Baroda to assume temporary charge of the Dewanate. The Gaekwar is making arrangements to make over the Baroda State Mill, a profitable concern, yielding ten or twelve per cent. per annum on the capital, with liberal concessions, to private enterprise with a view to stimulaate legitimate trade and general activity in his kingdom

AN IMPUDENT ASSAULT.—Curreem Ally *alias* Juliee, a Mahomedan vagrant of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Peer Mahomed Abba, a grocery shop-keeper at Cowajee Patel Tank Road, on the 6th instant. On the date in question the accused went to the shop of the complainant, who is an old man, while he was making up his accounts, and demanded of him 2 annas for liquor. The shopkeeper, observing that the accused was under the influence of liquor at the time, told him to leave the shop and not trouble him while he was making up his accounts. The accused then assaulted complainant with a stick which he had in his hand, cutting his head. The old man at once raised a cry for assistance, which brought a policeman to the scene. The assailant was then arrested and the wounded man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment for about ten days. The accused on pleading guilty to the charges and also admitting three previous convictions was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KHOJA PARTITION SUIT.

AT a sitting of the Appeal Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley resumed the hearing of the appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine in the suit brought by Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy against his father Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and his minor brother Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, for a partition of ancestral property. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw and Kanga, appeared for Ahmedbhoy, the appellant and first defendant; Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for Cassumbhoy, the plaintiff and first respondent.

Mr. Latham continued the reading of the long judgment delivered in the case by Mr. Justice Jardine, making comments upon portions of it as he proceeded, and read the evidence of certain witnesses who were prominently referred to in the judgment as well as of other witnesses.

The hearing of the appeal was not finished at the adjournment until today.

MESSRS MARCKS, AND CO. have received a telegram that Messrs Schiedmayer and Soehn, pianoforte manufacturers, Stuttgart, for whom they—Messrs. Marcks and Co.—are agents, have been awarded the gold medal at the Melbourne Exhibition.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ABDULALI CURRIMBHOY *vs.* W. H. BELL.

THE plaintiff, a municipal contractor, sought to recover damages for an alleged defamation of him by the defendant, engineer in charge of the Love Grove Pumping station, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was not represented by counsel.

The plaintiff stated that he carried on business as a general merchant and contractor, and tendered for contracts for the supply of stores and other articles to the Bombay Municipality. In the course of such business, he supplied stores at the Love Grove Pumping station at Worlee, of which the defendant was the engineer in charge, it being a part of his duty to take delivery of stores. On the 4th November 1888, the plaintiff's servants waited on the defendant with stores required by him, but defendant did not check or take delivery of them. The plaintiff himself attended at the station on the 6th November, and requested defendant to take delivery of the stores, which the latter declined to do. The plaintiff thereupon complained to Mr. J. W. Smith, acting Executive Engineer, that his stores were refused without reasonable ground. In the course of the discussion that followed, the defendant, in the presence and hearing of Messrs. Smith, Benson, Rowe, and Baker, falsely and maliciously alleged that the plaintiff had offered him tea and sugar, as a bribe to favour the plaintiff in the supply of stores. The plaintiff was indignant at the accusation and said the defendant was a liar. The defendant's allegation was untrue and defamatory, and likely to injure the plaintiff in his business of contractor, and to do great damage to his reputation. The suit was instituted, as the defendant declined to apologise. Mr. Inverarity stated that, since the suit was instituted, the defendant had tendered an apology and retracted the statement made by him in respect of the tea and sugar matter, and the learned counsel therefore, asked permission to withdraw the suit.

His lordship granted the application.

HIGH COURT.—(APPELLATE SIDE.)

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KHELU BIN DARKEE

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who found the accused guilty of murder and robbery. For the first offence he was sentenced to be hanged, and for the second to five years rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Wasudeo Gopal appeared for the accusad and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Candy in delivering judgment on the appeal said: The jury by a majority of four to one found the prisoner Khelu guilty of the murder of Ganu Pundu. The disentient juror thought the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was that committed. The Sessions Judge sentenced the prisoner to death. The sentence having come up for confirmation, the facts have been argued, and we have now to deal with it and the conviction under the large powers conferred by section 376 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There is no eye-witness of the death, and the statement made by Khelu to the magistrate to the effect that when Ganu, being drunk, assaulted him and the other prisoner, he (Khelu) beat him with a stick, and threw a stone at him, which hit him on the head and caused the death. This statement and those of the other two prisoners on joint trial, concurring therewith, were retracted in the Court of Sessions. Some circumstances in the case, *e. g.*, the deposit of some of the bones in a pool some miles away, and the state of other bones found near the scene of the supposed murder, are not well explained. From the evidence of Ganu's widow, and the statement of the prisoners, it appears also that Ganu had with him a bottle used for holding liquor, and there was a witness before the magistrate, one Babuji, who ought to have been examined in the Court of Sessions, who deposed to Ganu's drunken habits, and that he was under the influnce of liquor, and had a bottle with him when he left Supa on the day charged as that of the murder. The witness Ganput deposed that Ganu "used to drink a bottle." These indications of drunken habits add some probability to the story told by Khelu to the magistrate; and under all the circumstances, we would refrain from confirming the sentence of death. The pleader for the prisoner has, however argued that, even if the court is satisfied that the parts of a skeleton found in two different places are parts of the corpse of Ganu, the evidence points to the offence of culpable homicide or grievous hurt rather than murder. We agree with the jury and the Sessions Judge in holding that Ganu has been killed, and that Khelu killed him. We see no reason to suppose that the prisoner's statements about the cause of death have been induced by any ill treatment. On the contrary, they appear to be confirmed on this point and other points by independent evidence. In dealing with the statement of Khelu, we must treat it as was done in Rex *vs.* Clues, 4 C. and P. 221, as evidence both against him and in his favour: against him so far as he admits the homicide; for him so far as he states circumstances which tend to show that the homicide did not amount to murder. As pointed out by the learned Sessions Judge, the breaking up of the skull bones described by the hospital assistant is consistent with Khelu's statement that he hit Ganu with a stone on the temple. There is no suggestion of any premeditation or the use of lethal weapons. The evidence already mentioned about Ganus's drunken habits and his possession of a liquor bottle also, is confirmatory of Khelu's story. The witness Saru confirms it as to another circumstance. There is a paucity of evidence as to Ganu's proceedings after leaving Supa. If the jury had been distinctly told that every fact constituting the crime of murder, and not admitted in Khelu's statement, must be proved by other evidence, we think it not improbable that they would have convicted him of culpable homicide only. The evidence is consistent with the supposition that the homicide was committed on a sudden quarrel and fight with a drunken man, and we think there are reasonable grounds for doubting if murder was committed. There is evidence that Khelu disposed of some of the property of the deceased Ganu in a clandestine way. Such conduct is consistent with the theory of culpable homicide or murder, and as pointed out in the note to Rex *vs.* Exall, 4 F, and F 922, it may be exhibited by a person who has dishonestly received the property from the murderer or without taking part in the murder. For the reasons we have given, we now annul the conviction for murder, and convict Khelu under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentence him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, to commence after the sentence passed for robbery.

FEBRUARY 26.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

602—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs. Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Thakoredas, D and C Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

409-87—Bomonjee and H—Rookhabai, widow, and others vs. Khutizabai, widow, and others—Roughton and Byre.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

65-88—Little, S F and N—Doolubram Gainajee, and others vs. Lieut-Col Charles H Coles and another—T A Bland.

420-83—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachajee vs. Soonabai.

466-88—P, G and Sayani—Faizoola Khaklani vs. Mahomed Abdool Azir Ahmedkhan.

477-88—Mansooklal, D and J—Luckmusy Dev vs. Balcrishna Bhan Gatekar—P, G F and Sayani.

478-88—Chalk, W and S—The Oriental Loan Association Ld vs. Arthur Travers Crawford, and another.

539-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Doorgapursad Guneshdass vs. Jankidass Harnandrai and others.

1-89—Muljee, B B—Foolchund Kishanchund vs. Shrikisson Roopchund.

2-89—Muljee, B B—Foolchund Kishanchund vs. Ramrutton Chundoolal and another.

31-89—Tyabjee and D—Casilall Muthalall vs. Ghanchee Jeewa Esub.

Long Causes.

378-88—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhai Alladinbhai—T D and Cama.—Part heard.

484-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoolla vs. The B B and C I R Co—Burder and B—Part heard.

425-88—Craigie, L and O—Sorabjee Cawasjee Kotewall vs. Framjee Muncherjee Madon—Ardeshir H and D.

446-88—Ardeshir, H and D—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs. Sorabji Cawasjee Kotewall—Craigie, L and O.

EVENING PARTY AT "BREACH HOUSE."

MR. AND MRS. HORMUSJI, on Saturday evenin last, at their house at Breach Candy, Mahaluxmi, gave an evening party to a large assembly of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The road and approaches to the bungalow were lit up with taste, and in the compound was exhibited a large tree of lights arranged in a most artistic style. The reception hall was very attractive, the walls having been studded with pictures, many of them the work of well known European artists. Amongst the portraits may be mentioned those of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, in his military uniform, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Macaulay, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ardeshir Hormarji, Mr. H. L. Hormarji, Mrs. Hormarji, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Methieson, (the last two being members of the eminent mercantile firm in China, bearing that name, whose commercial relations with the ancient house of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarji are well known), the Queen, the late Emperor of Germany and his son, Frederic, the King and Queen of Italy, Byron, Schiller, &c., &c. The band of the local Volunteers was present and discoursed sweet music at intervals. The refreshments were provided in the marble saloon. The following are the names of those who had accepted their invitation. Sir Raymond and Miss West, Mr. Justice Bayley, Lady Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs, S. Sassoon, Dr. and Mrs. Arnot, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon, Mr. Gell, Mr. Smetham, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Westall, Miss Swift, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. A. F. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Freyvogel, Dr. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Breul, Messrs. Cooper, Knight, T. S. Baker, Murray, D. Jackson, Cameron, R. H. Baker, Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. Lee Warner, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. Curwen, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. J. N. Taylor, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Langley, Mr. N. M. Symons, Mr. John Fachiri, Dr. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. Fraser Hore, Mr., Mrs. and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sleater, Mr. and Mrs. Wan, Mr. and Mrs. Shellim, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. and Miss Jefferson, Mr. Farnakin, Mr. J. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. L. Russell, Mr. Forrest, Dr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Monod, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. H. S. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Roger Sedgwick, Mr. J. Tintner, Vice-Consul for Spain, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Bozzoni, Mr. A. M'Laggan, Mrs. Greaves, Captain Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Roughton, Mr. M. Slater. Mr. Meiffre, Mr. P. Ryan, Mr. Gubbay, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Hojel, Mr. and Miss Duxbury, Mr. Gasselin, Consul de France, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lidbetter, Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Pedraza, Mr. and Mrs. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. James Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rufferscheid, Mr. and Mrs Louis Penny, Mr. Jules Hardick. Mr. H. Schwer, Mr. and Mrs. Cuffe, Mr. James Moore, Mrs. Robotham, Mr. and Mrs. Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. Cassells, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, H. H. the Thakore of Gondal, Lady Jamsetjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., H. H. Aga Jungishaw, Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Wadia, Mr. F. R. Viccajee, Messrs Byramjee. Dababhoy, Hormasjee Allbless, Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Hormasjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhow, Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Pherojshaw B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Dinshaw, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Mr. and Miss D. D. Cama. Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Pherozshaw Kaka, Mr. and Mrs. Merwanjee, Mr. and Mrs, P. M. Mehta, H. E. Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, Persian Consul, Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Miss Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Mrs. Pherojshaw Pestonjee, Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee Rustomjee, and Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. CRAWFORD AND HIS ADVOCATES.

WE are afraid that much of the clamour which has been raised against the subordinate magistracy of this Presidency is due to anything but a genuine desire to see that British justice, as administered by native officials, should be kept pure and unsullied. Journalists, pretending that their sense of justice is outraged, have vehemently and persistently demanded, even while the grave issues regarding the alleged corruption of Mr. Crawford were being investigated by a Commission, that the mamlutdars who had confessed to having given bribes to Mr. Crawford must be removed forthwith from their responsible posts. In this cry the newspaper men are joined—strange company!—by the shop-keeper, Sathe, who moved the High Court, and would move heaven and earth, if he could, to have the self-incriminating magistrates tried before a court of law on a criminal charge, and get them into jail. Sathe is as much for justice as is the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, as is the great organ itself whose prejudices he serves with such reckless fidelity, as is the *St. James's Gazette*, the avowed enemy of all progressive ideas, and all broad and noble principles of justice, as is the *Pioneer* revered of Anglo-Indians, as is all the host of Anglo-Indian newspapers, with a few honourable exceptions, the most noteworthy among them being the *Bombay Gazette*. While they all sing in chorus that "a scoundrel who has bought an office will not hesitate to sell justice," they agree in forgetting that if a man has paid money to buy an office, the money so given must find its way into the pockets of the man who has sold it. If the Government were to succeed in establishing that Mr. Crawford used to receive bribes on a systematic plan the transfers and promotions did not always follow on merit, but that they were to be bid for and paid for, then Mr. Crawford would be at least as guilty as his corruptors. If he is not actually the source and origin of the evil of widespread corruption which is deplored by those who wish in their hearts to save him with so much artificial warmth of feeling, the receiver must share with the giver of bribes the infamy of the act, unless, indeed, it were proved that Mr. Crawford knew nothing whatever of the transactions of Hanmantrao, who was high in favour with him. While the journalists aforesaid indulge in a sweeping denunciation of the corruption of the native magistracy, they have not a word to say of the charges of corruption of a far graver nature against an English official, which the Government deemed strong enough to demand a fair, free, and full inquiry. The Government have been vilified for every step they have taken against Mr. Crawford, and the native magistracy is vilified, because some of its members came forward to say that they had paid money to Mr. Crawford. We do not wish to defend the self-incriminating mamlutdars. We demand justice—justice for them as well as for Mr. Crawford. Government have been acting in this matter with a more sincere desire for the well-being and purification of the administration than Sathe and his brethren, and in order to destroy the evil at its very root, they had no choice but to give some sort of assurance to witnesses that *if they told the truth*, no harm would come to them. How else could they have proceeded against Mr. Crawford?—*Rast Goftar*.

AN APPOINTMENT TO THE COUNCIL.

Native papers do not approve of the reported appointment of Mr. Pritchard as a member of the Executive Council in place of Mr. Richey. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says there is no wonder that the public should view with alarm the appointment of one whose Abkari administration was harsh and oppressive. There is no doubt that an impartial and fair-minded Governor like Lord Reay would do no harm to the people knowingly. But there is always a danger of one having a special knowledge of a particular department influencing others, for good or evil, with his own views. The Abkari Department of this Presidency owes all its stringency and harshness to Mr. Pritchard, and it is dangerous to have such a man in the Council as one of the chief advisers of the Governor. It cannot, however, be denied that a glance at the Civil List shows that by right of seniority he is entitled to a seat in the Council.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is pleased with the success of the Bombay Art Exhibition, but the paper regrets the apathy of natives in regard to the cultivation of the art. We ask, says the writer, why the well-to-do classes should neglect it so much? There are many natives, of both sexes, who can very well utilize the ample leisure at their command by learning to draw and paint. There were but a few Parsis and Hindoos present at the opening ceremony of the Art Exhibition in Bombay, and this shows that, so far from cultivating the art, our people have not yet acquired a taste for visiting such exhibitions with an eye to feel and admire the beauties of good pictures.

The *Gujerati* says:—The remarkable success that has attended the foundation of the Bombay Art Society through the zeal and energy of a few European workers places in strong and painful relief the feeble and spasmodic efforts put forth by the native community in every direction. Of course, the European community in India has certain intrinsic advantages over the other which the latter can only hope to attain after some decades. But if our rajas and princes and the wealthy portion of our community know what heavy obligations lie upon them in respect of the regeneration of the indigenous fine arts, our progress in that direction would be quite assured.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR ON BI-METALLISM.

A DINNER of the Political Economy section of the National Liberal Club took place the week before the mail left, and Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., who presided, made some remarks on Bi-metallism, and a discussion which is sumarised below took place:—

Mr. Alfred Milnes having read a paper on "The Report of the Gold and Silver Commission," the purpose of the paper being to show that a much exaggerated importance had been attached to currency as a factor either of cause or cure of depression of trade, and that bi-metallism, if adopted, would be powerless for good, whilst open to objections on its own account.

Sir Lyon then said:—

Bi-metallism was not at all a new thing in the world. In fact, there was no such thing as monometallism; bi, or rather tri, metallism was the common currency of the world; silver was the most common standard of currency, and three-fifths of the population of the globe used it as such. Races low in civilisation used copper because wages were low and the quantities purchased were small. In the second stage of civilisation—as in China, India, and Mexico—silver was taken as currency. As civilisation advanced wealth increased, and commerce augmented silver was found to be too bulky a metal and gold was added to the currency. From the ease of locomotion over the world a small amount of bullion did a large amount of work. If all the gold were to be expressed from a country, they would have to consider the inconvenience to commerce of having a silver tender. Where a hundred sovereigns had to be counted, two thousand shillings must be counted: sixteen times more time would be required to count money, sixteen times more strength to handle it, thirty-one times more space to hold it, sixteen times as much transport to send bullion about as now. It was said that a par of exchange would be produced. That would be an enormous benefit, and would add very much to the strength of any currency that existed. But some things would be lost. It would be like yoking a carthorse and a racehorse together—the strength of the carthorse would be added to but the quality of the racer would be lost. A par of exchange never existed in the Latin Union, as far as outside countries were concerned. With regard to the fall of prices, he entered into details of the progress of invention and the reduced cost of production, and referred to the Suez Canal and the development of the electric telegraph—all these have conduced to the fall, to the dislocation of trade, and to a revolution of commerce. The fall of prices was an evil to the manufacturers, who got less profit than before, but it was not an evil to the great body of consumers, who got their commodities at a less price than before; and the interest of the welfare of the masses was certainly as important as the wealth of a few.

Sir S. Montagu, M.P., followed on the bi-metallic side, and said that banks would not pay out silver, as the chairman had supposed. What banks now paid out in gold? Business was done by cheques and notes, and what harm would follow from these resting partly on one metal and partly on another? An international bi-metallic standard would be identical with a standard yard or a standard foot. It was a miserable thing that two parts of this great empire could not have something like stability in their currency.

Sir T. Farrar said that bi-metallism was a leap in the dark, and they did not know whither it would lead them. He did not think that any ratio would prevent fluctuation of prices.

NETLEY ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE winter session of the Army Medical School was brought to a close on February 4, when a large assemblage of military and medical officers took place in the lecture hall of the Royal Victoria Hospital, including Sir Thomas Crawford, Director-General of the Army Medical Department; Sir Joseph Fayrer physician to the Council of India; Surgeons-General Sir Thomas Longmore and Sir William Aitken; and Deputy Surgeons-General D. Boyes-Smith and T. Blatherwick. The School senate had invited Surgeon-General Dr. Maclean, C.B., of Southampton, for many years the professor of military medicine and tropical diseases at the school, to deliver the prizes on this occasion.

Subjoined is the list of surgeons on probation in her Majesty's Indian medical service, who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School. The final positions of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the list which follows:—H. E. Drake-Brockman, 6,216 (gained the Herbert Prize of £20, with the Martin Memorial gold medal and the Parkes Memorial bronze medal); W. B. Lane, 5,693; P. J. Lumsden, 5,622; S. E. Prall, 5,248.

It was mentioned that, although there had only been four candidates studying for commissions in the Indian medical service during this session, a large class of surgeons of about seven or eight years' service in the Army Medical Department, had been going through a post-graduate course of study at the same time.

Dr. Maclean afterwards addressed a few remarks to the students, and, the usual reports having been read, a vote of thanks was passed to him. A portrait of Sir William Aitken, Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School, subscribed to by many of his old pupils and colleagues in the department and a number of friends in civil life, was then presented by Dr. Maclean, to be hung in the mess-room of the medical officers at Netley. Sir Thomas Crawford accepted the portrait on behalf of the acting medical officer, who was unavoidably absent, and the proceedings terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

BOMBAY, 21th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·959
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	·709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N. NNE, E. WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	223

* From midnight to midnight.

THE *Morning Post* writes:—"There was a stupid mistake in the telegram summarising the result of the proceedings before the Parnell Commision on Thursday. The message read that the *Times* had produced the letters alleged to have been signed by Mr. Parnell and declared by him to be forgeries, and with them other 'documents which prove the signatures to be genuine.' The natural conclusion was that the journal had won its case; that the evidence of the authenticity of the documents was so conclusive that Sir James Hannen and his colleagues had been betrayed into some expression of opinion which was tantamount to the acceptance of the communications published by the *Times* as authentic. We now find that this view was a mistaken one. Reuter telegraphs that the other documents were put in 'to prove' that the signatures were genuine, not that they had shown them to be so. Considering that the matter is one of vital interest to Englishmen all the world over, and that the reputation of two great political parties, if not their very existence, depends upon the issue of the trial proceeding in London, it is surprising that great care is not taken with the transmission of such reports as Reuter despatches of the incidents in the case."

THE American churches, says Mr. O'Rell, advertise a preacher in the newspapers as the theatres advertise a "star." In default of a good preacher, other attractions are put forward to draw the public. How resist the following appeal, posted at the doors of a New York church? I copied it word for word with great care:—

Musical Evangelists.
Solos;
Short sermons;
The place to be happy and saved.
Walk in, ladies and gentlemen, walk in.

THE ALBON MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, Captain J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden and Jedda.

THE B I steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from London via Karachi, laden with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Osmanli, 1,441 tons, Captain C. O. Hagan, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last from Cardiff (Jan. 26) with a cargo of 2,416 tons coals as per orders.

THE British India steamer Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain C R itchell, arrived in port yesterday morning from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and rum and 19 cabin and 146 deck.

THE B I steamer Canara, Captain T M Williams, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Calcutta and coast with a general cargo and Mons de Compte Henri de Condenpore and Mrs and Master Williams, as cabin and eighteen deck passengers.

THE British steamer Abana, 1,966 tons, Captain F F Bement, arrived in port yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,388 tons coals for The Bo Co Ld, and Messrs E J Fowlie and H B Powell, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to The Bo Co Ld.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R R Ash, Mr Fraser, Lieutenant Dixon, and Mrs Collett, as cabin and 557 deck.

THE steamship Gerona, 1,958 tons, Captain W Sangster, arrived in port on Sunday last from Cardiff, laden with a cargo of 3,788 tons coals for the B B & C I R Co, and Mr and Mrs Lindsley and two children as passengers. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE Aden Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co advises the departures of their steamers thence as follows:—The M M steamer "Labourdonnais" for Bombay, Saturday, 2 o'clock in the evening. The M M steamer "Amazone" for Zanzibar, Saturday, 5 o'clock in the evening. The M M steamer Sydney for Europe, Wednesday, 11 o'clock in the evening.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C.ofCarthage	1716	J. Swan	A	Sir Chs. Forbes & Co.
„ Tiverton	1743	R. Whitehead	B	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ King Arthur	1017	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ C. Graham	1913	Alexanderson	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ China	1391	E. Billenge	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rosario	1221	W. Brown	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Nayanza	1421	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2273	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Hajeen	1821	C. Newey	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	O	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Armenia	2218	G. Read	2	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Florence	1576	J. G. Thompson.	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Serica	1735	D. McKenzie	8	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kepler	1405	M. Flett	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Ganges (s)	Alderton	London, Jan 21.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London, Jan 16.
	Warora (s)	Mitchell	Mauritius, Feb 12.
	Abana (s)	Bement	Cardiff, Jan 29.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, Feb 22.
	Canara (s)	Williams	Calcutta, Feb 3.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Karachi & P. Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gerona, for Liverpool.
„ Teheran, for China and Australia.
„ Huzara, for Karachi and London.
„ Karagola, for Karachi and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
21 C. Mackintosh s...McAllister...Suez, Jan 29.
Chanda s .....Gavin .....Bombay, Feb 1.

DEPARTURES.

February 21.—Steamers Palitana, Navigator and Clan Mackenzie. Ships Alisa and Fatel Rohoman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Cahusac, Captain 24th Bombay L I, on station leave, from Rajkot.
Dowell, Captain, N Lane Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 24.

Hewitt, Major, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Preston, Brig Surgn, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 25.

Bell, Colonel, Royal Cont, on remount duty, from Aurangabad.
Ferguson Surgeon, Bombay, from leave, from England.
Hughes, Lt-Col Bomb

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET.—Splendid SHOPS and OFFICES, in Church Gate Street. Apply at MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium.

DIXON MEMORIAL CONCERT.—Books of the Words of Songs and Programme will be on sale at the Doors. Price 4 Annas.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—"East End" House, Servants' Quarters, Godowns, and Stables for 6 Horses; all Pucka-built and 1½ acres of Land freehold. Apply to Owner or Local Agents, Mahableshwur.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, situated in the immediate vicinity of all public and other offices, and where Comfort and Cleanliness will be found.

ON VIEW.—DR. WATER'S valuable household Furniture, Cottage Piano, English Brougham, Mailphaeton, Buggy, Horse, &c., to be sold at Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

BEFORE YOU BUY your Useful and Fancy Articles enquire Prices at SHROFF BROTHERS. Soap, Scents, Socks, Stockings, Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods and Toys at cheap prices.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Our Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12; Pekoe Dust, Ans. 11; Souchong Dust, Ans. 10; and Mixed Dust, Ans. 9, per lb. All in 1 lb. strong air-tight zinc boxes. Quality unsurpassable—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A MINING and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (Certificated) now Managing a large Colliery in England, desires an Indian engagement; also understands Electrical Lighting and Signalling, Surveying, &c. Highest references. Some Testimonials may be seen at the Office of this Paper.

NOW in Hand, Ditmar's Vienna "Lightning" Lamp, 105 Candle Power.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BOARD AND LODGING in a respectable family, for two gentlemen, residing near Grant Road Station. Terms, &c., address "FORTUNE," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Broadwood, in first-rate order. Price Rs. 350. Apply to "X," care of this paper.

WANTED.—At once HEAD COOK, for the Royal Artillery Mess, Colaba, to provide his own Assistants. Wages Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY, R. A. Mess, Colaba.

AGENTS WANTED.—Amongst Old Established Firms for the Sale of Specialities in the shape of very fine Irish and Scotch Whiskies and two well-known brands of English Liqueurs. None, but firms or gentlemen of undoubted respectability treated with. Address, giving references, to "MAL," care of Street and Co., Cornhill, London, England.

WANTED.—A NATIVE GENTLEMAN, perfectly Competent to correspond in English, possessing a decent knowledge of Law and Administrative Experience, and able to Devote his whole time. Age about 35. Apply to "X.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—An HOUSE WIFE, who can make herself generally useful. Should be Honest and Respectable.—Apply to "A.," care of this Paper.

NURSE.—A Lady shortly going Home to England is anxious to find a situation at once for a very good Eurasian Nurse who has been in her service for some time. Apply to "K.," care of this Office.

MESSRS. LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & Co., have This Day REMOVED their Offices to No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th February, 1889.

CRICKET KIT.—Bats, Cobbett's Full Cane Rs. 10, Duke's Rs. 8-8, The "Star" Rs. 11. Balls—Lillywhite's Match Rs. 3-10, Duke's P. Kd (Crown) Rs. 3-12, Match Rs. 3-6.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

REASONABLE and Good LODGINGS for a Family in an Airy House in Byculla. Apply to "CLARE," care of this office.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 89, Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MACKAYS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, Rs. 1-4 manufactured. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

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FOR

1889.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, opposite the European General Hospital, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—

About 921 full-pressed bales, and a quantity of loose cotton, burnt and damaged at the fire which took place at the Bombay Cotton Press at Colaba, on the 17th inst.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 26, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained all the latest financial and market advices, which have come to hand through Reuter.

MONEY.—Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,26,879
" " Branches	Dec.	"	5,66,237
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	18,78,716
Government Securities	Dec.	"	5,902
Loans	Inc.	"	10,13,575
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	11,51,896
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,47,906
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	16,12,783

The tightening of the Presidency Bank's purse-strings in the middle of last week has not been without the desired result, and the statement issued this afternoon shows an increase in the Cash Balance of 16½ lakhs. It will be seen from the figures given above that there had been again a material increase in Loans—though to a much smaller extent than in the preceding week—but Discounts had decreased to a more than compensating amount, while private Deposits had been greatly swollen; so that the net falling off in the trade demand is represented by some 20 lakhs. In the open market, however, the scarcity of money is being very keenly felt, and in the Piece-Goods Bazaar dealers say that they can hardly remember a time when accommodation was so costly at this season of the year.

COTTON.—The quietness of tone, induced by the falling off of enquiry from exporters, and the little demand from local consumers, with which this market closed on Saturday has been noticeable again to-day; but prices have not altered appreciably, and we still quote last week's final rates for all descriptions. Beyond a few bargains in Bhownugger between native dealers we hear of nothing doing in arrival contracts; and to-day's purchases of ready staff, as reported, do not exceed 3,000 bales. Of these the largest lines have been in Dhulia at Rs. 193-7 and Pachora at Rs. 203; but a few hundred bales each have been taken of Chalisgaum at Rs. 194, Akola at Rs. 196, Julgaum at Rs. 201-4½, and Khangaum at Rs. 206 in Oomra varieties; and a little Bengal at Rs. 173-75 per candy.

WHEAT is very quiet again, notwithstanding the somewhat more encouraging advices from the other side, and we report a small business with prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—The steadier feeling and rather improved demand for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* which led to some advance in prices last week have not been sustained, and though rates are still on the level of Saturday's quotations there is very little doing again in any kind and the market closes quiet in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,133 bales.
Wheat	10,284 cwt.
Linseed	5,598 "
Rapeseed	2,882 "
Gingelly	8,571 "
Ground Nuts	2,799 "

FREIGHTS are firm and still advancing in presence of a speculative demand. The Clan Murray (s) has been fixed for late March loading to one choice port at 30s. per ton, and the Methley Hall (s) and another April loading steamer have been taken up at 27s. 6d. per ton. Cotton to Liverpool and Continental ports for this month's shipment is now 31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d., while for early March and all March 30s. and 28s. 9d. per ton, respectively, are the present rates.

EXCHANGE opened this morning without change from Saturday afternoon's rates, and has since remained steady thereat, closing at the same quotations all round. Some Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 4 13-16d., and 1-32d. down per mail for March and 1s. 4⅝d. for early April. There is still no demand for remittance. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅝d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The "bears" seem to have get the market in their hands again, and we have this evening to report a further decline of 3-16 per cent. in Fours from Saturday's closing rates. The cash price was quoted at 97½ during a part of the day, but subsequently it became 97⅜, at which it remained some time, with the 2nd March account quoted at the same rate, and the 30th March at 97 15-16, with a good deal doing on the last tone, but closed at 97½ again. For 4½ per cents. 102⅞ to 103 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been a little more life in this market to-day, and the following changes have taken place in quotations of Mill and Press scrip:—Alliance, Hindustan, and Jivraz Balloo Mill shares are Rs. 5 down at Rs. 625, Rs. 770, and Rs. 1,010, respectively. Central India have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,015; and City of Bombay to the same extent, at Rs. 1,010. Ripon are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,152½. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2 down, at Rs. 407½; and New Indian are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 87½. Treacher and Company are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,300 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	915
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	103 / 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	134
Bapty Co., Ld	625		185	Nil.	71
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	575
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,200
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	800
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	23
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil.	4·0
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½d.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	370
Mareks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Ry. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 9	n liqn 44
Royal Flour Mills	2, 00	100	100	Nil	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	110
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	30
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	25	...	7
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	500	Rs. 2	1,300
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	Rs. 90	145
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37 / 30
M. M. Mody & Co.					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—HUDSON—Jan 18, at Quetta, by the Rev R Storrs, Chaplain, Captain A J Whitacre Allen, the Buffs, A D C, only son of Major J Whitacre Allen, Cheltenham, to Mary Emily (May), eldest daughter of Major-General Sir John Hudson, K C B, Commanding the Quetta District.

BARROW—WERE—Jan 31, at Stoke-under-Ham, William Francis Barrow, Indian Public Works Department, son of Maj-Gen De Symons Barrow, of Courtfield, Chart on Kings, late Inspector-Genl of Police, Oudh, to Alice Louisa, daughter of T Bonville Were, of Castle Close, Stoke-under-Ham, Somersetshire.

CASTELLI—HANDREF—Feb 5, at St. Thomas' Church, Wandsworth, by the Rev H Gaferam Xavier Castelli, of Bombay, eldest son of Charles Castelli, Esq., of Westhill, Putney, to Juliette, eldest daughter of Jules Handref, Esq., of Portenscale-road, Putney, S. W.

MAINWARING—WIGAN—Feb 2, at Winchmore-hill, Henry Germain Mainwaring, Major, 1st Batta South Wales Borderers (24th Regt), son of late Major H G Mainwaring, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, to Henrietta Georgiana, daughter of late Henry Wigan, of Eversley, Winchmore-hill.

DEATHS.

CLARK—Feb 1, at Brook Green, W Clark, Esq, formerly Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

HUNTER—Jan 31, at Porrobello, Edinburgh, N B, J Dickson Hunter, Esq, Sen M D, Edin, son of late Oswald Hunter, Esq, M D, Edin, of the Indian Army, aged 79.

THOMAS—Feb 6, at London Vicarage, Tewkesbury, the Rev H D Thomas, son of late Rev H Thomas, Indian Chaplain, aged 11.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON—February 24, at Bombay, the wife of Captain W. St. John Richardson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

MEHTA—February 25, at her residence, Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, Avabai, widow of Framjee Hormusjee Mehta. Funeral this morning at 7 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1889.

CONSIDERING how long a step it usually is from a railway survey to construction, Mr. Horace Bell's report, damning with faint praise the Delhi and Kotri route, conveys small promise of the laying down of a line along that route at an early date. The report is, perhaps erroneously, accepted in some quarters as a final condemnation of the scheme. We do not so interpret it, though our neighbours at Karachi will be sanguine people if they take it in their hands when they resume the battle for direct connection with the Punjab. Mr. Bell has undoubtedly demonstrated the existence of serious engineering difficulties along this particular line of country. The sand heaps are there beyond question. Beyond question too they are large, loose, and shifting, and they would give trouble during construction and perhaps greater trouble in maintenance. Mr. Bell started with a keen conception of the difficulties that lay in the way of the project. He thought that they were confined mainly, however, to the Sind portion of the route. As a matter of fact, there seems little to choose between that section of the projected line and the other. The first part at the eastern end would give no trouble. This extends from Delhi to Dadri on the Rewari-Ferozepore line, and traverses good country. Thence onward to Bikaneer the line would run across sandy country rolled up into low hills, which, however, show no tendency to shift, and which would give little trouble. Neither the making nor the maintenance of this part of the line, it is anticipated, would be difficult. Westward of Bikaneer, on to Jeysulmere, the scene changes, and the problem would change with it. The country now becomes rocky and more undulating, and there are intervening sandhills. These would be troublesome, but the chief trouble would be with the hundred and twenty miles which lie between Jeysulmere and Khipra and the eighty miles beyond. Here the sandhills are, it must be admitted, a good deal more formidable than they appear to the sanguine vision of Dr. Pollen. That enterprising civilian may conceivably be destined to play the part of M. de Lesseps to Mr. Bell's Sir John Hawkshaw. If that is so, it will not be the first time that the optimism of the layman has won against the more cautious calculations of the expert. Meantime the presumption is scarcely in Dr. Pollen's favour. Mr. Bell found, on proceeding eastward from Khipra, on the Narra River, that he was in the presence of serious engineering difficulties. Range after range of sandhills covered the line of survey. The first rose thirty feet in six hundred and fifty feet, and further on the height of the ridges above the levels of the intervening hollows ranged from forty feet to a hundred and twenty. The country scarcely loses its undulating character right up to the town of Jeysulmere, and Mr. Bell came to the conclusion that the route *via* Jeysulmere could not, under ordinary conditions of construction and maintenance, be regarded as practicable, in so far as it could not be kept open or free from serious sand drifts in the four or five windy months.

But the advocates of railway extension in these parts have more than one string to their bow. If a railway from Kotri to Delhi *via* the Sind, Jeysulmere, and Bikaneer deserts is ruled to be impracticable, there remains the alternative and almost equally well-discussed route by Umarkot to Pachbadra, and thence to the Rajputana system by the already existing Jodhpore State line. This is Dr. Pollen's favourite route, and one upon whose merits the voice of public opinion in the tiny desert towns of Balmer and Umarkot has been enabled at intervals to make itself heard. We have been told that the sandhills of those parts, if not a myth, were at all events a bagatelle, and that no engineer who had the traditional courage of his profession need be afraid of them. Until, however, Mr. Bell's survey has been checked and its results upset we cannot reject the less hopeful view of even this strongly recommended route. The distance between Umarkot and the terminus of the Maharaja of Jodhpore's railway at Pachbadra is about a hundred and sixty-five miles, and all of this, save some fifteen miles, is condemned as covered with sand and sandhills, which would involve heavy work with heavy gradients. Parts of the country which seem flat to the eye are anything but flat to the theodolite. Mr. Bell finds a telling but discouraging illustration of the character of the country in "the mountainous waves of the Atlantic Sea in the worst weather, but on a far larger scale," On the weather side, he says, the hills run up at grades of from one in eighty to one in fifty to summits a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty feet above the level of the hollows, falling on the lee side almost precipitously at one in fifteen or even less. Mr. Bell's general conclusion concerning this alternative route is a little, if at all, superior to the other, and he affirms with discouraging emphasis that along neither route could a railway be kept open under the ordinary conditions of construction and maintenance during the windy months. The keeping open of cuttings through the desert sandhills would necessarily be a heavy charge upon the undertaking. They are made up of clean, loose sand, lighter than even the light surface mould in which such vegetation as there is strikes root. The strong wind, amounting to almost half a gale, which blows across these deserts in the hot season, would work havoc upon cuttings made through material like this. The prospect of a line whose cuttings would be in frequent danger of being filled up with driven sand, and whose embankments would yield to the same destructive force, cannot well be ignored. But without questioning Mr. Bell's judgment it is permissible to express a desire, impossible though the desire may be, that it had been confirmed by General Annenkoff. The constructor of the Trans-Caspian Railway had to deal with a problem in many respects similar to that which must confront whoever attempts to lay a railway across the Sind and Jeysulmere deserts. The particular danger of avoiding the flanks and edges of embankments pressed itself upon General Annenkoff's attention, and he met it by sowing a hardy grass capable of growing in the sand of the steppes along the line of railway and by providing an edging of clay. Mr. Bell acknowledges that he has some information of the Trans-Caspian desert, but that it has yet to be learnt whether it can be kept open. For all that, we are conscious of an unavailing regret that General Annenkoff cannot be taken on as a consulting engineer *ad hoc*, even if a non-resident one.

Other difficulties connected with the enterprise are those connected with the water-supply, and with doubts as to the possibility of making the line pay. The local traffic would at the best be insignificant; the through traffic would be dependent partly upon the co-operation of competing lines which converge in the locality from which the Delhi-Kotri line would expect to draw its traffic, as well as upon the freight attractions and shipping facilities which competing ports of exports would offer. It must at the best be with hesitation that any Government would venture upon an undertaking thus conditioned; but it is conceivable that reasons of State would lead the Government of India to take up a project even so unpromising as this if no other by which the same ends could be attained presented itself. No one believes that the present break in our communications with the north-west frontier will be allowed to remain for ever. The railway map will present a glaring anomaly from the point of view of Imperial defence so long as this gap remains unfilled, and the time cannot be far distant when the Government will think it worth while to make a railway to the Indus even if the financial prospect contains nothing brighter than a problematical three-and a quarter per cent. As a contribution to the solution of this problem Mr. Horace Bell's report, despite its discouragements, is valuable. We regard it by no means as a closing of controversy concerning the completion of communications between the Indus and the greater railway systems—a controversy in which a good deal more light will be developed by such surveys as that just completed. Knowledge on the subject has visibly increased in late years, and when the Government have made up their minds that the time has come for a solution of the problem there will be no lack of material. There are many routes to the Indus as there are many roads to Rome. For strategic reasons Sukkur would make a better point of junction with the North-Western line than Kotri. Mr. Bell suggests, as an alternative to the routes which he has surveyed, a broad gauge line from Erinpura, on the Rajputana Railway, to Kotri, the conversion of the Rajputana line to broad gauge being a necessary accompaniment. Even so, however, the possibilities of the case have not been exhausted. It is known that a survey of a line to Karachi passing from near Palanpur, and skirting the Runn of Cutch, has for some years been pigeon-holed, and in any examination of the already not inconsiderable number of projects the merits of this route would necessarily be taken into account. While due weight should be given to Mr. Bell's report—and it seems to us a very able one—it should not be accepted as finally closing any one part of the discussion, which has not yet led to any precise conclusions.

IT turns out that the "fifty" spoken of in the telegram summarising Sir John Gorst's statement about the report of the Crawford Commission did not refer to the number of the mamlutdars suspended, but to the year in which Act XXXVII. was passed. The exact number of mamlutdars who have been directed not to deal with judicial cases is six—not fifty, or thirty-eight, or eight. The duties of mamlutdars are many and various; their judicial duties are important, but not by any means the sole. When the subject of their powers and functions can be dealt with without reference to recent—and still pending—cases, it may be well if the Government considers how far it may be desirable to get these ubiquitous officials placed under better supervision. The agitation for the separation of judicial from executive functions is not, so far as can be seen, directed in any especial manner to the subordinate service; but here, if anywhere, there is room for a great and sweeping reform, the first essential of which is a differentiation of duties. There is practically no appeal from the decision of mamlutdars in the great bulk of the cases which come before them for decision. This is itself a defect of the system involving great and obvious dangers. The men entrusted with such powers are sheltered by their very obscurity from public observation, and from the criticism which is never withheld from the courts sitting in the Presidency towns. And they are, besides, as executive officers, entrusted with a degree of power which makes them as omnipotent as French Prefects of departments under the Napoleonic *regime*. They are the eyes and ears of the Sircar, and their word is potent with Collectors for good or evil. It has been said that the mamlutdar—or, as he is called in other parts of India, the tehsildar—is the king who really reigns over India. The jewel which may possibly be found in the toad's head, ugly and venomous, of the present scandal, will be worth the price paid for it if it flash light upon evils which, but for it, might have long lurked unseen, eating, like a dry-rot, into the very foundations of the administrative system; a system whose praise was on every lip, and not without reason, seeing that it has accomplished so much amidst many elements difficult to harmonise and elevate.

MR. HAMILTON has presented Government with Rs. 10,000 a year. For thirty years before 1858, and possibly for a longer term, complaints made to the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay bore a stamp of eight annas, and these with other fees and fines, formed part of the fund which was applied to conservancy purposes. In 1858 Municipal Commissioners were appointed for Bombay, and the stamp fees which formed part of the conservancy revenue were incautiously abolished. But the mistake was soon discovered, and fees to be levied for a summons or a subpœna were again imposed in 1860 by the new Police Act then passed. It is singular that no fee was prescribed either for a complaint or a warrant, but it is possible that the general stamp law might have covered these fees. However, in 1877 fees were appointed to be taken for a warrant, summons, or subpœna, or process fees, as they are collectively termed, which in the mofussil are regulated by the orders of the High Court. It is possible that when the Legislature regulated these fees for the Presidency towns they intended that fees should not be levied upon complaints. But if they did intend this they failed to express their intention. Yet as a fact the Presidency Magistrates have for thirty years accepted this view as the intention of the Legislature, and have refrained from levying the fees upon complaints which persons outside the Presidency towns have to pay throughout India. This entails a considerable loss of stamp revenue, and naturally attracted Mr. Hamilton's attention. Familiar as he is with the administration of the Criminal Law both in Bombay and the mofussil, he was not satisfied to infer the intention of the Legislature from its silence, and argued that any exception to the general law should be expressly stated, and must be supported by definite authority. The High Court has concurred in this view, and the practice of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts has been assimilated to the practice of other criminal courts in India. The effect might be to moderate the number of petty complaints; and if so, the courts will be relieved of a quantity of work which has obliged Government to consider the propriety of appointing Honorary Magistrates or Subordinate Magistrates. In the proper and prompt performance of the criminal work of this city the stamp may be made thus to serve the double purpose of increasing the revenue and decreasing the work with which the courts are flooded.

THE transit of the mail express from Calcutta to Bombay at an average speed of thirty-eight miles an hour, and the certitude and punctuality with which the journey was performed at that high speed on the first trial, shows that Sir E. Watkins was not far wrong in stating that a speed of fifty miles would be of easy attainment in India. The question is entirely one of expense. The cost of working a locomotive increases practically as the square of the speed. It has been found that the resistance becomes so great at the highest speeds attainable that so much as three-fourths of the horse-power generated is required to propel the engine itself, the traction power expended on the train being something less than one-fourth of the whole. The theory on which this is accounted for is this: every engine causes the rails between the sleepers to bend beneath its weight, thus placing itself at every successive instant in a depression with an elevation in front to be surmounted. At moderate speeds there is time for the "spring" of the portion of the rail behind the driving wheel to exert itself, and compensate in some degree for the resistance in front. When a high speed is reached, the "spring" fails to overtake the wheel, which has to do the whole work of rising without any lift from behind. This explanation has been formulated by the *Engineer*, and is accepted by experts provisionally as the best yet available. Another theory is that the air resistance to the front of the engine accounts, in part at least, for the expenditure of horse-power necessary to move the locomotive. A good deal depends on the correctness of the theory explaining the cause of the disproportionately heavy expenditure of fuel entailed by high speed. Once the true nature of the problem is solved, and high speed may be attained at reasonable cost, it will become the rule of the rail-road in India and all over the world.

THE foundation-stone of the Bomanji Edulji Allbless Obstetric Hospital was laid yesterday by H. E. the Governor. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Reay, and there was an influential gathering of Europeans and natives of both sexes present at the ceremony. The Allbless family originally offered Rs. 60,000 for the charity, but they have subsequently added several thousand rupees to that amount. The Governor expressed his great pleasure at the prospect of our soon having another hospital in a city which, he said, was very fortunately situated in regard to institutions established for the relief of suffering humanity. His Excellency gave an interesting review of the movement for giving medical aid to the women of this presidency, and was glad to inform the assembly that Dr. Edith Pechey, who was so ably managing the Cama Hospital, would also preside over the destinies of the new hospital, which is to be erected in its neighbourhood, Miss. Edith Pechey, in thanking Lord and Lady Reay for their kindness in attending on that occasion, warmly acknowledged the great interest and trouble which Lady Reay took in administering the fund which is called after her name. Lord and Lady Reay were loudly cheered as they drove away.

IN his address yesterday on the occasion of laying the foundation-st

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE BISMARCK DISAPPROVES THE ACTION OF THE COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

BERLIN, FEB. 24.

Prince Bismarck, speaking at a Parliamentary dinner, condemned the action of the Colonial officials, and said that Germany was bound to avoid trivial disputes.

ATCHINOFF AND HIS COSSACKS TO BE SENT BACK.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The French Government have undertaken to convey Atchinoff and his party of Cossacks from Obock to Suez, whence they will return to Russia.

THE AMEER OF BOKHARA.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

A telegram from Chardjui dated yesterday has been received here, which states that the Ameer of Bokhara with a large military escort has gone to Shahrisiab.

CORRECTION.

In a telegram dated London, 23rd instant, please read :—"In the meantime he said the mamlutdars who were implicated in the case had been suspended," and not "*fifty* of the mamlutdars, who were implicated in the case had been suspended."

THE "GOLDEN GANG" OF BHOSAWAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWAL, FEB. 25.

The case was opened by Mr. Frere, solicitor for the Company, before Mr. T. Walker, C. S., Assistant Collector, Khandesh. Mr. Frere gave a summary of the evidence he would adduce relating only to Neill, who was undefended. All the four cases were proceeded with, in which evidence was given showing that Neill had tampered on four occasions with parcels which were in his care as second guard. A goldsmith was called, who stated that he melted the broken ornaments and made other ornaments for Neill and his wife. Police evidence went to show that the property was found with Neill in Bombay. In his opening statement, Mr. Frere said that Spinks, Myles, and Sterling would be charged with receiving stolen property, and they will be proceeded against to-morrow. The magistrate intimated that he would not dispose of the charges himself, but send them to the higher court.

RETURN OF MR. J. F. FINLAYSON FROM LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, will return to India at the end of April, when Mr. Thomson, the Officiating Deputy Secretary, reverts to the Punjab Secretariat.

ARREST OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

Major Russell, Paymaster, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, has been placed under arrest owing to reported deficiency in the cash accounts.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE PAYMASTERSHIP.

Major R. T. Hawkes, Paymaster of Allahabad, proceeds to Rangoon and relieves Colonel Rowlandson, who becomes Controller of the Western Circle.

Captain Bird relieves Major Hawkes and remains at Allahabad till the Circle Pay Office is abolished.

OUTSTILL SYSTEM AND EXCISE QUESTION.

The Government of India have forwarded a despatch to the Secretary of State, giving their views on outstill system in connection with the excise question.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE AND NAWAB ASMAN JAH AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore paid a formal visit to the Viceroy to-day. The return visit of the Viceroy will be paid to-morrow.

This afternoon H. E. Nawab Asman Jah, accompanied by his Private Secretary, only had an interview with the Viceroy, apparently on the subject of the Deccan Mines concessionaires. They were closeted for more than one hour with His Excellency.

To-day the hot weather properly sets in. There is an appreciable change in temperature.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 25.

H. E. the Governor, in distributing the prizes to the Madras Volunteer Guards, alluded to the growing importance of the Volunteer movement, and pointed out the necessity for good shooting in which the Madras Volunteers hold a high place. The Governor thought the Indian Volunteer army will require a great deal of attention from the military authorities, and possibly great deal of assistance in a pecuniary way from the civil authorities, to make them as efficient as desired.

Mr. Master, ex-Member of Council, leaves for England shortly.

The Governor is living at Ennore, a suburb of Madras, for a few days.

Lady Connemara is staying at Government House.

The Governor has arranged for another Lawn-Tennis Tournament between the colleges and schools.

THE *KANNADA SUVARTA* AND THE KARWAR SCHOOL BOARD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, FEB. 25,

The article giving a warning in the *Kannada Suvarta* of the 15th instant is utter falsehood. The public were taken by surprise. The school board requires to be reconstituted. A criminal prosecution against the scandalmongers will be instituted in course of time.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON. FEB. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 8th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The mail steamer Peninsular from China arrived. The mail steamer Deccan from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	42 11-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 24.

10 p.m.	75·6

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	80
4 p.m.	

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 25.—The barometer has risen with unusual rapidity in Upper India. The rise at Peshawur exceeds half an inch, hence the depression has not only filled up, but normal anticyclonic conditions have re-established. The winds have fallen off very rapidly in force, and are light and irregular in Upper and Central India. There was moderate rain in South-East Punjab and the western districts of the North-West Provinces. Yesterday Mussoorie reports two inches, Simla an inch and a half, and Ludhiana, Roorkee, and Meerut one inch. The skies have cleared in the Punjab, Rajputana, and central India.

ON A RECENT ACTION IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"The Lord taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man."—Psalm 147, verse 10. So saith the Psalmist, and it is evident from the judgment in the case of Sir Henry Morland *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company, that Mr. Justice Scott has followed an exceedingly old precedent and saved himself an immense amount of trouble by doing so. The verdict of the general public is entirely opposed to that of his Lordship.

It is not every judge, however, who has had the benefit of an actuarial education, and who has been accustomed to calculate from carefully-recorded vital statistics the expectancy of life. Had his Lordship looked at the case from an actuary's point of view, he would certainly have trebled the amount of damages against the Company. Such a verdict would have been hailed by the general public with satisfaction, and endorsed as a fair, if not a full, equivalent for injuries received.

The argument in these cases should undoubtedly be, What is the "proper measure of damages" upon which the amount of loss, actual and prospective, should be assessed? The question becomes a life assurance question, and may be put as follows :—What would a first-class Life Assurance Company, English or American, insure Sir Henry Morland's life for at the present moment? In life assurance matters, the most essential part is the medical certificate. This medical certificate of soundness, and unimpaired health, and energy is the equivalent, in marine insurance, to a certificate of sea-worthiness without which a marine policy is void. Is there a doctor of any eminence in Bombay who would venture to endorse that Sir Henry's life is now a sound life? This matter can be very easily tested by an application form being sent in, either to the Standard Life Assurance Company (English) or to the New York Life Assurance Company (American). Both of these Companies are represented in Bombay and have skilled medical referees, before whom applicants for assurance have to appear and undergo a most rigid examination. Dr. R. J. Baker examines for the Standard and Dr. Temperley Gray for the New York Life.

Again, take the straightforward, manly evidence of Dr. E. H. R. Langley. There was no uncertain sound in his utterance in the witness-box, the chief proof of this being that the defendant Company's counsel took especial care to decry, damn, and minimize it as much as possible. The medical witnesses for the defendants were wonderfully unanimous in their concurrence with Dr. Langley. The old adage, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" is reversed in this case, and should be, "What ought to be the decision when all the doctors for both plaintiff and defendant do agree?"

Life assurance, marine insurance, and fire insurance cases have a close analogy. In marine insurance, my own specialty, the question of the measure of damages in calculating claims for a particular average was a burning and undecided question for many years. It led to one of the most celebrated of marine law cases, the "Great Brimston Case."—Johnson *vs.* Shedden, 2, East 54, tried in Lord Ellenborough's time, in the Court of King's Bench in 1881-82.

In this case it was finally decided that in settling particular average cases the gross proceeds should be compared with the gross sound values. Now Sir Henry's is a particular average case, fortunately not a total loss. With all due deference to the learned Judge in the late trial, I am sorry to observe that he has reverted to the erroneous theory of net proceeds instead of gross proceeds.

The Morland and G. I. P. Railway case is one that has very important bearings on the rights and persons of private citizens, and on the duties and responsibilities of public companies and their servants. If the judgment recorded is allowed to stand it will simply serve as a premium to railway official carelessness and negligence. What deterrent effect will the payment of Rs. 30,000 have on a rich Corporation which, as the witty Dean, Dr. Sidney Smith, wrote of other railway companies half a century ago, has nobody to be kicked or a soul to be lost. Referring again to the chapter with a verse from which I began this letter(Psalm 147)Rs. 30,000 at *1s.* 4 7-16*d.* (a remarkable coincidence) being the exchange of the day, on which the Judge delivered his judgment, comes to £2,054-13-9. From this amount there is to be deducted costs as between attorney and client. To my mind, as a simple citizen, the amount of damages is not by any means sufficient. It will have no deterrent effect on public companies or their officers, and it will unfortunately enable them to add insult to injury by tendering such (as in this case) totally inadequate compensation.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Adjuster.

WHERE IS THE OSTRICH?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your able leader of Friday last,criticising the attempt which is being made to mislead public opinion in England in regard to the Crawford case, you observe :—"It is easy enough to trot out the ostrich once more, and to caution the Bombay Government against burying its head in the sand. The ostrich, however, is not here, but in London."

The *Parsee Punch* of Sundaylast, however shows, that there is an ostrich in Bombay in the person of your local contemporary, and that it has been obliged to bury its head in the sand. Your contemporary is represented in the cartoon of the comic paper as an ostrich which has laid a couple of eggs in the shape of incorrect intelligence, and then has buried its head in a hole of sand marked "Regret." I think the hit quite appropriate to the time, when so much fuss is being made about the Crawford case, and the Bombay Government are warned not to emulate the policy of the ostrich and shun unpleasant truths by burying their heads in the dust.—Yours, &c.,

A.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 8.

WHEN last week I attributed some weight to the surmise that Sir Mounstuart Grant-Duff wrote the famous article in the *Contemporary* on "The Bismarck Dynasty" I had only read extracts. If I had had an opportunity of perusing the article in its entirety I could not have supposed it to be the work of the ex-Governor of Madras. There are phrases and expressions of thought that no one who knows anything about Sir Mounstuart Grant-Duff would father on him. Since the authoritative denial on the part of the Empress Frederick that she had anything to do with the article public interest in the matter has waned. The belief is pretty general that if Mr. Stead did not actually write the whole of the diatribe against Prince Bismarck and his hopeful son, he had a hand in its composition. Some persons, including M. Villars, the London representative of the *Débats*, contend that it is the work of a member of the fair sex, the lady pointed at being Mrs. Crawford, the accomplished Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. This is not an unreasonable supposition; but it seems to be mainly based on the fact that the Christian name of the predecessor of the present German Emperor is spelt throughout in the French and not the English way. Another rumour is that the article originally emanated from the pen of Madame Adam, the editress of *La Nouvelle Revue*, with whom, as your readers are aware, Bismarck-baiting is almost a sacred duty. Mr. Stead, in spite of the scolding Madame Novikoff gives him on his sneers at Russian orthodoxy, still believes in his "infallibility." He evidently is pleased that his name should be associated with an affair that has caused so much stir, and this afternoon he actually publishes in his own paper an interview with himself on the subject of the authorship of the article! You will remember that in commencing the writer excuses himself from using a word said to have been applied by Count Herbert Bismarck to the Empress on the ground of its coarseness. I heard the other day a rather malicious enemy of Mr. Stead arguing from this that the author was certainly not the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. There is a Persian proverb which enforces the wisdom of kissing the hand that you cannot cut off, and many persons deprecate the idea of Englishmen showing sympathy with this fierce attack on the German Chancellor. So far as Prince Bismarck himself is concerned, it would seem that he has received the criticism with perfect equanimity, and there appears to be no truth in the report mentioned by some of the English papers that all the copies of the *Contemporary Review* posted to Germany have been confiscated.

Mr. William O'Brien is once more at the acme of notoriety. Mr. Balfour's early capitulation was a surprise to everybody; and although here and there Conservatives were to be met with who disapproved of the methods adopted with regard to the Irish prisoner, the bulk of Lord Salisbury's followers are disappointed that the member for North-East Cork has so complacently given way to the Chief Secretary. Mr. O'Brien is now comfortably installed in the infirmary of Clonmel Gaol. If Mr. Balfour had been wise, that is where Mr. O'Brien would have gone immediately he was incarcerated. As it is, Mr. Balfour has played into the hands of his opponents and given them the opportunity they so greatly desired. Thanks to the Chief Secretary, Ireland, which for obvious reasons had undoubtedly receded somewhat into the background, is once more the topic of the day. Some enthusiastic Liberals who have lost their heads compare the present demonstrations against Mr. Balfour's policy with the indignation aroused by the Bulgarian atrocities, and are already talking as if a general election will come about before the coming Session is half over. What may happen if the proceedings before the Special Commission break down on the point of the genuineness of the celebrated Parnell letters it is impossible to say; but in existing circumstances there is no reason to expect that the Government is going to be snuffed out. The "National Protest" so far is only national in name. The signatures appended to the indictment in question are not specially numerous or influential, and hitherto I believe include none of those persons who are opposed to Home Rule. It has been in existence now nearly a week, and there are at present no signs of an approaching upheaval of public opinion. It is perhaps unfortunate for the Liberal party that their leader is not in the country, but Mr. Gladstone will soon be back and some of his principal lieutenants have already returned to town. "The Liberal party in all ranks and classes," writes Sir George Trevelyan, "is revolted by the partisan tyranny in action and insolent buffoonery in speech, which form the statesmanship by which Ireland is at present governed." This is strong language, but it is mild compared to that employed by many of Mr. Balfour's opponents in England as well as Ireland. Among the reported utterances that have come under my notice the most vehement were those employed by a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England at the open air meeting in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The speaker I refer to, the Rev. H. M. Kennedy, vicar of Plumpton, near Penrith, stigmatized Mr. Balfour as a "cowardly liar," a "legalized robber," and a "murderer." "An orator in Dublin," the reverend gentleman went on to observe, "said some time ago that he wished Balfour was dead. I say, too, I wish he was dead. The death I would wish him to suffer is this death—that he deserves to be tried for high treason and hanged under the British law." This one extract shows how high party feeling is running, and we may look for some stormy scenes when Parliament meets.

While one section of the Liberal party are clamouring for Mr. Balfour's dismissal, another and more important section is striving to turn the events of the past week into more practical channels. The official leaders urge their followers to work for a dissolution, though they are hardly likely to favour a proposal now being discussed among the more ardent but least sane members of the party. It is suggested that the whole of Mr. Gladstone's adherents in the House of Commons should absent themselves from Parliament and decline to assist the Government in carrying on the business. The idea emanates from the Scotch wing, which is, if possible,more strongly pronounced in its Home Rule views than the English wing. A similarly wild suggestion was made last Session, but fell to the ground. I am told by those who were present that the caucus meeting at the National Liberal Club on Wednesday was the most representative gathering of the Liberal party that has been held since the great secession. Delegates were present from the most remote part of the kingdom and every Gladstonian M.P., who was not absolutely prevented from coming up put in an appearance. The Conference Room which had been lent to Mr. Schnadhorst was not half large enough, so the delegates, somewhat to the surprise and disgust of quiet, steady-going members of the Club, marched up the grand marble staircase and took possession of the spacious library. Lord Hartington and his friends who recently seceded from the Club will consider themselves justified by what occurred on Wednesday, but the conductors of the Club were not responsible for this somewhat inconvenient invasion, and probably resent it as much as anybody. It is rumoured that a movement has sprung up among some of the more aggressive of the Gladstonian members to officially identify the Club with the Gladstonian organization. A previous attempt of the same kind ignominiously failed: perhaps the second attempt will be more successful. The effect would probably be to drive the remainder of the Unionist members to resign, which seems bad policy, considering that without them the Club has not yet reached its full strength of members.

Some of Mr. Gladstone's admirers seem rather deficient in the quality of patience. In the speech for which he has been and is being so much criticized at Dublin on Saturday night, Mr. Balfour frankly admitted that the Irish leaders were the exponents of the national will, though he repeated what he has said previously as to the improvement in Ireland brought about by the Crimes Act. One of the grounds on which he bases his contention is the increase of the deposits in the Savings Banks. The bulk of his opponents traverse his arguments, but Earl Spencer, not with much originality, it is true, points out that if the condition of Ireland has improved it is largely owing to the confidence reposed by the people in the promises of the Liberals. *Apropos* of Mr. Balfour's admission as to the influence possessed by the Irish leaders, his antagonists have not failed to dwell on the significance of the determination come to by the Master of the Tipperary foxhounds to suspend hunting as a protest against the treatment of Mr. William O'Brien in prison. Many persons hold, though perhaps the wish is father to the thought, that the Government is undergoing a process of conversion, and that before long they will recognise a difference between political and common offences. Admiral Maxse, who is anti-Gladstonian, asks in the *Times* whether clothes are a greater indignity than prison walls? He cannot understand why Mr. O'Brien should resist the one and accept the other. If it were as easy to walk out of gaol as to undress, men like Mr. O'Brien would not scruple to make their escape, we may be sure. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has frequently scandalized good Liberals by its unconcealed admiration for Mr. Balfour, has apparently lost faith in his courage since he restored Mr. O Brien's purloined raiment. Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P., who as the son of a man who suffered protracted imprisonment for his connection with the Chartist agitation, has written what the *Times* admits is a "firm and temperate" letter in favour of granting "that class of persons who are popularly described as political prisoners" exceptional treatment, and he offers some weighty arguments in support of the demand. He shows his *bona fides* by what some hardened party hacks consider his Quixotism in withholding his sympathy from the "extreme avidity shown by some official Liberals to make party capital out of every unfortunate incident" of Mr. Balfour's "odious policy." The shocking manner in which a District Inspector of Police met with his death at Gweedore a few hours after Mr. Balfour's speech at Dublin affords a gruesome commentary on the optimistic statements of the right hon. gentleman.

Although Mr. Parnell has failed in his first attempt (he has appealed) to bring an action against the proprietor of the *Times* in Scotland, his followers profess to be in high spirits. They are said to be in no way disconcerted by the extraordinary evidence given this week by the whilom draper's boy of Colchester, Major LeCaron, of the Federal Army, and subsequently Military Organizer of the Fenian organization in America. For the first time since the Special Commission opened, its proceedings are attracting general and keen interest. The applications for admission to the court-room are extremely numerous, and Westminster Hall would barely accommodate all the persons who wish to be present. The duties of Mr. Cunynghame, the Secretary, will be no sinecure when the Attorney-General arrives at the rapidly-approaching stages of his case relating to the alleged forgeries. Mr. Parnell, who looks wretchedly ill, has now again begun to put in an appearance, and yesterday seemed slightly amused by some of the admissions of the gentleman who describes himself as "a military spy in the service of my country." All are agreed that Major LeCaron is a first-class witness, quick of perception and clear of speech. To be present at the cross-examination of such a witness by such a consummate advocate as Sir Charles Russell was worth a good deal. Mr. Dillon at the last moment and after his luggage had been stowed away—some Parnellite members, it seems, do possess luggage—forfeited his passage-money to Australia and remains in this country in view of eventualities. It was rumoured that owing to the state of Mr. Parnell's health, Mr. Dillon was going to assume the leadership of the party, but the report is denied, apparently on good authority.

I mentioned last week the serious illness of Mr. W. Clark, the esteemed Honorary Secretary of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association. I regret to announce that Mr. Clark passed away on Friday night. He was one of the oldest of the surviving servants of the East India Company, but he remained very active almost to the last, and was indefatigable in his exertions. The London Committee at their meeting on Wednesday adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Clark in her sad bereavement. The resolution also recognized the value of Mr. Clark's services to the Association from its formation.

THE CRAWFORD SCANDAL AND PRESS MANŒUVRES.

UNDER this heading the *Sobodh Patrika* writes :—The artful manner in which the Anglo-Indian and English press is being worked by certain parties between Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, and London to prejudice truth and justice, to minimise Mr. Crawford's faults and to vilify the Government of Lord Reay is not calculated to edify the native public of India or inspire respect for English honesty or political morality, and reminds us of a Raja—and we are here relating a true history of recent years—who was always surrounded by his khavases and menials even when he was disposing of public business. Whenever a judicial case was opened before His Highness, the attendant valets one after another cleverly managed to put in a word or two on one side or the other on which they had been secured or in which they felt interested. Now, it seems to us, the Raja of this story is represented by the Maharaja at Westminster; the villain, the Government of Lord Reay; the innocent persecuted is Mr. Crawford; while the part of the valets is played by the agitators in the Press; and it is therefore we urged our political associations to act as our educated friend did at the Raja's Court. The procedure adopted by the press agitators is provokingly similar to that of the valets described above. "The high position of the accused," "his long record of brilliant service," &c. says one from Calcutta, who spices the assertion by due denunciation of the other parties thus—"the unblushing confession of venality and corruption of the witnesses;" "Lord Reay is now impaled on the horns of a dilemma," "he must falsify Government pledge or betray his duty to the public," &c., &c. "It is simply amazing that Lord Reay and his Council should have failed to perceive that a violator of the law can properly remain its administrator," "Anglo-Indian community were outraged," "extraordinary proceedings of Government," monstrous barbarity to the accused, &c., &c., roars a second from London. "How much Lord Reay was out of place as Governor of an Indian Province," exclaims a third, hailing from Allahabad, who would doubtless place Sir A. Colvin or Sir L. Griffin in the mismanaged place. "No sooner has the Commission acquitted Mr. Crawford of all charges of bribery" (it is ignored that the Commission is not the final judge of the matter) "than the men who bore evidence against him are themselves pilloried," says he of Bombay. Is all this stuff virtuous indignation or mere resentment at a European being subjected to an enquiry amid native witnesses? It is a pity the action of two judges of our High Court furnished these gentlemen with a ready handle to work with. We have the highest respect for the High Court, the only legal protection to the helpless subject against the high-handedness or misconduct of the executive, and had there been a proper occasion for their protest, we should have duly praised them for their jealous regard of the interests of the people against the encroachment of blind or arbitrary power, but the facts of the case do not justify that view. In the first place, the majority of the Judges with the Chief Justice, (a barrister judge come out from England, which means a great deal to native India) disagreed from their two brethren; in the next, the executive were not trampling upon, but trying to vindicate the law and purity of justice; thirdly, the enquiry instituted with that view into the main case had not been completed, and the suggested action would have simply tended to burke it; and thus, under shelter of an act done in the name of strict justice and law, injustice and corruption would have flourished unveiled as before. Under the circumstances of the case, then, any action under the so-called protest would have been a mere superstitious worship to a judicial fetish and not a genuine homage to the goddess of justice. The Government of Lord Reay deserve credit and not reproach for their conduct. For had they consulted their own case, they might have made a perfunctory secret enquiry, nominally stayed the evil for a while, though only to let it grow after them more freely to the great injury of the public interests. But they chose like men and statesmen with courage and a sense of duty, and though they may like others following that rugged path be for a time denounced and bespattered with dirt by enraged or blinded partizans, there can be little doubt that their conduct will be vindicated in the end. Indeed, unless the heavens are to fall and British rule with British sense of justice and moral prestige is numbering its days in India, the scandals which have for so many years served to bring that rule into disrepute and which Lord Reay and his Councillors have courageously probed to the bottom will no longer continue to poison the moral atmosphere of this Presidency.

PARSEE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE above sports were continued yesterday at the Bombay Gymkhana grounds. There was a very large attendance—more so than on the previous day. There were fifteen events on the card. Mr. A. F. Beaufort acted as starter, with Mr. L. N Banajee as judge. The following are the results of the several events :—

WIDE JUMP.

There were thirteen competitors for this event.

S M Motisha, 14' 4½"	1
R J Tata, 14' 3"	2
J D Khambatta, 13' 8½"	3

150 YARDS RACE.

For boys of the Proprietory School.

Bhandari	1
Ghandy	2

WALKING RACE.—Distance one mile.

There were ten entries for this race. Final heat.

P C Khambatta, 8' 52 2-5"	1
P H Jal	2
N H Moos	3

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—First heat.

N D Printer	1
D J Tata	2

TUG-OF-WAR.—Third heat.

The contest lay between the St. Xavier's High School and Sir J. J. High School, first team; the St. Xavier's High School were the winners.

TUG-OF-WAR SEMI-FINAL HEAT.

The contest lay between the Elphinstone High School and the Proprietory High School, the Elphinstone High School were the winners.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Second heat.

A H Madon, 20 1-5"	1
S M Motisha	2

300 YARDS RACE FOR BOYS UNDER 17.

P R Bamjee, 43 2-5"	1
S K Ghandy	2
J B Lam	3

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.

R B Doctor. 66 2-5"	1
G D Cooper	2
P N Polishwala	3

150 YARDS FOR BOYS OF THE FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

B D Gagrat, 17 4-5"	1
P M Chichgar	2

HIGH JUMP.

There were five entries for this event, but only three contested.

J D Khambatta, 4' 10"	1
S M Motisha, 4' 7"	2
D D Dubash, 4' 4"	3

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Final heat.

D J Tatta, 20 1-5"	1
S M Motisha	2

120 YARDS BOYS' RACE.—Final heat.

S K Ghandy 15"	1
D C Guzdar	2
D B Dalvi	3

THREE-LEGGED RACE.

Udwadia and Lam	1
Daroowalla and Balsuri	2
Bodadji and Kanga	3

TUG-OF-WAR.—Final heat.

This was a contest between the St. Xavier's High School and the Elphinstone High School. The Elphinstone High School were the winners.

BOMBAY RACES, 1889.

THE following handicaps are notified :—

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

	st.	lbs.
Minton	10	7
Special	9	10
Amnesty	9	7
Mirror	9	3
Buffalo Bill	9	0
Banker	8	12
Surprise	8	8
Stewart	8	3
Jack O'Lantern	8	0
Baronet	7	11
Happy Lad	7	10
Shanghai	7	7
Mehlat	7	7

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.

Corinthian	9	0
Timotheus	8	12
Signal	8	7
Moab	8	7
Gobold	8	7
Assurance	8	4
Cement	8	4
Charles Stewart	8	3
Rathkeal	7	12
Crocus	7	12
Spin	6	7

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Dictator	9	13
Samnite	9	7
Scimitar	9	5
Sunshine	9	3
Spin	9	2
Silvermare	9	0
Shahab	8	12
Napier	8	11
Grand Duke	8	10
Denmark	8	9
Turn of Luck	8	7
The Duke	8	7
Melbourne	8	6
Interpreter	8	5
Ringleader	8	3
Viceroy	8	2
Blood	8	1
Saturday	8	0
Crusader	8	0
Young Nadershah	8	0
Fancy	8	0
Shoohab	7	13
Jasim	7	10
Euryalus	7	7
Warrior	7	7
Earthquake	7	7
Gulab	7	5
Tory	7	4
Kismat	6	7
Holyrood	6	4

A. C. GAYE, Honorary Secretary.

MR. MANOOK ZORAB, whose name appeared among the calls to the Bar by the Middle Temple last week, has almost eclipsed the achievements of the Burmese gentleman whose performances as a law student made such a sensation a few months ago, says *Truth*. "Mr. Manook Zorab came to London in 1886 from Calcutta University," it continues, "where he had graduated B.A. and gained two scholarships, and between that date and this he has taken two first prizes and one second prize given by the Council of Legal Education, and three first-class scholarships given by the Middle Temple, the total money value of these distinctions being £375. A peculiarly creditable feature about the performance is that Mr. Zorab, though he has been in a barrister's chambers, has eschewed 'coaches.' The 'black men' are getting on, in spite of Lord Salisbury. By-the-bye, I am afraid that Mr. Zorab is an Armenian, and that Armenians are not black, but it is all the same to the Prime Minister.

IT is rumoured that Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has not yet done with the General Secretary of the Congress, and that soon after Parliament meets Sir John Gorst will be asked another question respecting Mr. Hume's connection with the movement. It is presumed that the hon. member's inquiry would be directed to what many consider the impropriety of an ex-civilian and pensioner of the British Government taking such an active part in the movement.

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THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

YESTERDAY'S mail brought full particulars of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, which was officially stated, the week the last mail left, to have resulted from apoplexy. The wildest rumours, it seems, soon became current, and on Feb. 1 it was found necessary to publish the truth in the official *Wiener Zeitung*, though in that part of it devoted to non-official news:—

"The information given yesterday concerning the terrible misfortune of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph was based upon the first impression received by those in his immediate *entourage*, who were confused by the sudden terror which assailed them. They found his Imperial Highness lifeless in his bed, and the first news that they sent to Vienna was that he had died from a stroke of apoplexy. Professor Widerhofer having been summoned by telegraph arrived by the earliest train. On examination of the Crown Prince's body he found a large wound in the head, the skull being cleft in two, and the bones of the head shattered. Death must have been instantaneous. The wound is asserted to have been caused by a bullet, and close to the bed, as if it had fallen from the right hand, was found a revolver. The position of the weapon was such that suicide is the only possible explanation. The Crown Prince's servants live in adjacent houses, and they had left the house to carry out his orders for the day's hunting. These circumstances explain why the report of the weapon was not heard by any one. The commission which was sent to Meyerling ascertained all these facts and circumstances and embodied them in a report. We must admit that there are some persons in the Prince's *entourage* who for some time past have observed signs of great excitement and nervousness in his Imperial Highness, so that the event must be supposed to have been due to a disturbed mind. It must also be added that for some time the Crown Prince complained of pain in the head, which he believed might have been caused by a fall from his horse last autumn. This fall was kept a secret at the time by the order of his Imperial Highness himself."

The result of the attempted suppression has naturally been that even this later account does not meet with full credence. For the false account was allowed to be published in both the Parliaments, and on Jan. 31 the *Neue Freie Presse* was confiscated for a statement that the Prince had shot himself.

SENSATIONAL STORIES.

The Munich correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the following are believed to be the circumstances under which the death of the Crown Prince took place :—

"On the afternoon of Tuesday (Jan. 29) last week Baroness——, a beautiful young girl, not tall, rather dark, and of a lively disposition, arrived at Meyerling, and took up her quarters in a gamekeeper's house not far from the castle. No one knew of her being there except the gamekeeper and his wife. At midnight, when the Crown Prince had bidden his guests good night, he went to see her, and had been with her for about an hour, when a forester, already equipped for the morning's chase, went to the house to ask the gamekeeper detailed instructions on some doubtful question. He knocked loudly at the door. A window opened, and a man jumped out and ran away; the forester aimed and fired. The fugitive fell, and when the forester walked up to him he recognised the Crown Prince, who had fainted. The shot had gone into his shoulder. The forester called for help, and with another man carried him into the gamekeeper's house. The Baroness, taking him to be dead, turned to her travelling bag, took something out, and before she had been noticed she fell dead on the floor. The Crown Prince came to, and was taken by his own orders to the castle, where his valet began to ask anxious questions. The Crown Prince said impatiently :—'I have fallen; my nose is bleeding. Go away. I wish to be alone.' The valet went out reluctantly, and the Crown Prince locked the door and committed suicide before a mirror. The Baroness was buried on Thursday in Heiligenkreuz in the convent where all the family are interred."

The above story is in apparent contradiction with the contents of the Prince's letter to Herr Szogyenyi. This letter, which, however, is not dated, expresses the Prince's determination to put an end to his life. "I must," he says, "part from life," the phrase used in the Hungarian original. Particulars given by the *News Wiener Tagblatt* of the contents of the five letters which Prince Rudolph left behind him also contradict the story. In that addressed to his father he asks, this paper says, in touching terms, for forgiveness for the act which appeared to him inevitable. In his letter to his mother he gives a detailed and clear account of his motives for destroying his own life; and in the letter to the Princess Stephanie, dated from the Hofburg several days before his tragic end—while the four other letters are dated from Meyerling—he takes leave of her and sends his last greetings to his child. This letter he took with him to Meyerling, where it was found along with the others. On the other hand, M. Jokai, a friend of Prince Rudolph, who published in the *Neuzet* the letter to Herr Szogyenyi, says that the letters to the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Princess, and Archduchess Valerie throw no light on the catastrophe, and that no logical link has yet been discovered between the suicide and preceding incidents.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says :—

"The Emperor gave an audience on Feb. 4 to Wendinger, the under gamekeeper at Meyerling, who was at one time said to have shot the Crown Prince and taken to flight. It was even rumoured that he had committed suicide and been buried at Meyerling. The fact that he is in Vienna alive and well is an evidence of the reckless manner in which the recent stories have been invented."

The lying in state was attended by great crowds, and there was some serious crushing outside owing to the troops who were to keep order not taking up their places till shortly before the doors were opened, and afterwards owing to the carriages with wreaths making their way through the crowd. One person is said to have been killed and two other dangerously injured, twenty others being slightly hurt. In the chapel masses were said every hour, and the Miserere was sung at ten and again at five. The people filed round the coffin, which was placed on an incline to give a better view of the face, passing out at another door. Black hangings and flags were to be seen all over Vienna, forming a striking contrast to the snow which fell thickly during the day.

FOREBODINGS OF SUICIDE.

The real causes of the Crown Prince's suicide may not be known for some time, if ever, writes a correspondent, but it seems sufficiently clear that the idea of suicide had for some time been present to his mind. In June 1888, when returning from the funeral of Ludwig II. of Bavaria, he said to some intimate friends, "I fear that my end will be as his." The *Standard* correspondent relates that some six months ago the Crown Prince urged Herr Weilen, the editor of the German edition of his great ethnographical work, "Austria-Hungary with Pen and Pencil," to hasten its completion?—"His remarks were at first jesting, as was his habit, but suddenly, turning serious, he said, 'I shall not live long—may be not many months. You must make haste if I am to see its completion.' Herr Weilen tried to dissuade him from harbouring such gloomy thoughts, but the Crown Prince was not to be moved. When Herr Weilen said, 'You must live,' he answered, 'Why must I?' 'Because you have your duty to do to the people.' 'That is true,' replied the Crown Prince; adding, in a most serious tone, 'I *shall* live. I will take care of myself.'" At the last meeting of the contributors, however, the Crown Prince, as chairman, opened the proceedings with a eulogy of a contributor who had recently died. Suddenly, and with great emotion, he exclaimed, "Who will be the next?" A few wee

can be known respecting the circumstances of his untimely death :—

"His Holiness has received a private telegram of 2,000 words from the Emperor, in which it is believed that every detail is set forth in order that the Supreme Pontiff might judge what comfort he could give the bereaved father as to his son's spiritual state. I learn that in a second telegram from the Emperor, in reply to the Pope's answer, his Majesty says that the greatest consolation he can now have on earth are the comforting words of the Supreme Head of the Church."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome writes yesterday :—The Pope received first a telegram announcing simply the death of the Crown Prince, to which his Holiness himself wrote a reply of four lines. The following day there came a long telegram from Vienna, explaining the whole circumstances of the case, from which it appeared that there had been both a duel and a suicide. The difficulty therefore arose to decide whether the Archduke should have a religious burial. According to the canonical law, suicide being considered in the light of madness, a religious service is granted, but not to those killed in a duel. A congregation of cardinals was immediately assembled by order of the Pope, to examine into the question, and, after a long discussion, the cardinals came to the conclusion that only one deranged in mind could have entered into such a duel. The natural consequence of this decision was that the necessary permission was granted.

THE SUCCESSION.

As the Pragmatic Sanction enacted that after Maria Theresa the crown should only fall to female descendants in case of the actual failure of male descendants, the heir-presumptive (the Archduke Maximilian having perished in Mexico) is the Emperor's only surviving brother, the Archduke Karl Ludwig. He has been married three times, his present wife being a daughter of Don Miguel, Pretender to the Portuguese throne. He is only three years younger than the Emperor, however, and is stated to have already made renunciation of his rights to the eldest of the three sons by his second wife, Maria Annonciata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies. This Prince was born at Gratz, in 1863, and is a major in the 4th Dragoon Regiment. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este; but has renounced the fortune and name in favour of his brother, Archduke Otho. Archduke Francis is unmarried. His brother, Archduke Otho, was born in 1865, and married in 1886, Maria Josepha, daughter of Prince George of Saxony. One child, the Archduke Charles Francis, has been born of the marriage. The above arrangements, however, will not possess legal validity till the expiration of the time during which a posthumous male heir could be born, and must then be confirmed by the Parliaments of the Monarchy.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION AND NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

THE mail brings a copy of the *St. James's Gazette* article with a wholesale condemnation of the Native Bench in the Bombay Presidency. The article which is headed "Realities of Indian life" is as follows :—

People who are willing to face the hard realities of Indian administration will find painfully instructive matter in the proceedings of the Crawford Commission. Those, on the other hand, who like to hug their illusions will do well to shun the reports. We are not speaking, of course, of the bearing of the facts elicited on the personal issue which the Commission was constituted to try. We shall rejoice if the distinguished civilian to whom Bombay owes its place of architectural pre-eminence among the cities of the modern times, has, as is rumoured, emerged with unstained honour from the cruel ordeal through which he has had to pass. Meanwhile it is, at any rate, permissible to take note of the fact that the accusation—be it true or false—has come upon Indian society as a shock. There were times when the servants of the East India Company were corrupt and made no secret of their corruption. To receive bribes was no disgrace; to extort them was a thing by no means unknown. We have changed all that. The integrity of the Civil Service was, till this most distressing scandal occurred, assumed as a Law of Nature. Rich natives have often made it a grievance against our system that the incorruptibility of the English magistrates deprived wealth of its main utility. The poorest have complained of the perversity of the law, never of the venality of the judge. So it stood with the reputation of those branches of the administration, judicial or executive, which are manned in the main or exclusively by Englishmen. How did it stand with the classes of officials which are recruited in India from the ranks of the Indian-born? Let the records of the Crawford Commission answer. Certain native judges appeared to give evidence. They had received beforehand from the Government of Bombay an assurance that if they told the whole truth no disclosure tending to criminate themselves would be turned afterwards to their prejudice. Under cover of this indemnity they confessed (confessed is a bad word: there was no shame in their account of the matter)—they stated, rather, that they had procured their promotion by bribery. These men—self-convicted as they are—remain in office. They will continue, no doubt, on the Pasha principle, to recoup themselves by the sale of justice what they paid for the privilege of administering it. Out of this some delicate questions have grown. The High Courts in India have exercised habitually a certain disciplinary power over all subordinate tribunals. The Bombay High Court, relying on this prescriptive right, remonstrated with the Executive about the retention in the judgment-seat of these judges by purchase. The Governor, in reply, has told the High Court in effect to mind its own business. And so the matter stands.

The Constitutional dispute between the Government and the judges merits, no doubt, the technical care that has been bestowed upon it. But it does not affect the larger subject with which we have concern here. The Bombay judges have protested most warmly against keeping in public employ persons who have so grossly misbehaved themselves. Good. Many simple-hearted Englishmen will echo the protest. Some who have been cramming themselves with the literature of the National Indian Congress will see in the incident a justification of the truly noble discontent with which the educated natives view the errors of a despotic bureaucracy. What if we assure these simple-hearted Englishmen that the men whose continuance in office they treat as an outrage are fair types of the educated native: that, if they are not themselves Congressites, the Congressites are, in their conception of public morality, such as they. We assert that the fact is so. We say it with sadness but with full conviction. We do not desire for one moment to base on this recognition of a truth familiar to every one who has had any real experience of Indian life, any theory about the ineradicable depravity of the native-born Indian. We have expressly admitted that the Sahib was a century ago very much what the *kala admi* (with apologies to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji) is to-day. According to Eastern notions not only is the Hakim blameless in accepting a bribe, but it would be grossly indecorous for the suitor not to offer him one. The "nuzzur" lies at the root of Oriental civilization. The client must fee his patron. Apply this to the case of a magistrate. He is *ex-hypothesi* all-powerful: within his discretion lies the liberty or the fortune of the parties that claim his intervention. A native exercising judicial authority is considered honest and upright if he accepts his gratification only from the party in whose favour, on the merits of the case, he means to pronounce judgment. The unjust judge is he who fixes too high a tariff or pockets his gratification without giving any consideration in the shape of the desired decision. We are far from saying that there are no exceptions, even in the humblest grade, to this rule. But—let us be quite frank—it is almost asking too much of the humbler officials to expect them to reject gratuities. They cannot live on their pay. They cannot, that is to say, keep up the usual standard of living on their nominal salaries. Englishmen have no excuse for being corrupt, because their allowances are fixed on a scale that makes unrecognised gains unnecessary; and no doubt a very large proportion of the natives who have made their way to the more lucrative appointments have assimilated the English notions of duty. But the best of them are subject to a temptation from which the aliens are free. The native, living among natives, might be approached in native ways and might defy detection. Nor would he forfeit in the least the esteem of the society in which he moved, even were his foible notorious. Certain it is that in every District Establishment in India men on normal salaries of from £20 to £100 a year bring up large families, support a horde of dependent candidates for place, add house to house and land to land: and send their sons to study law at the Middle Temple, and to spout to admiring audiences of English Liberals the purest principles of Congressism.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* (Feb. 3) says he learns from a competent source that, despite the attacks on Sir Robert Morier and the ill-feeling thereby caused, a very serious *rapprochement* has taken place between England and Germany, which is not confined to African affairs. It partakes of the nature of an Anglo-Italian alliance for the safe navigation and protection of the ports of the Mediterranean, with the addition that a separate Anglo-German alliance exists for the protection of the North Sea.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The *Kolnische* referred again on Friday (Feb. 1), to the rumours of an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*, and said :—

The idea that such an alliance is to take the place of the present good Anglo-German relations is unworthy of serious consideration, since the philo-French and anti-German Glanstone-Granville Cabinet is not now at the helm. The writer concludes, "In reality the German nation has, indeed, little inclination to subserve England's special interests, but respects the great, free, civilised, and kindred British nation, which has imparted its proud individuality to a world of colonies. Germany wishes to live in peace and amity with England, as with all the world."

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting on Feb. 5 upon a recent article of the *Kolnische Zeitung* pointing out a turn in Russian public opinion favourable to Germany, says :—

"The strangement on the Russian side was due to the attitude of the German press. At present, however, the changed tone of the German papers is properly appreciated in Russia, and it will be well if their more moderate language contributes to the maintenance of more friendly relations."

The Rhenish organ denies the Russian rumours that Count Waldersee has recently inspected the whole western frontier of Russia.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Constantinople on Feb. 6 :—

The anxiety on the part of the Sultan's Government for an understanding with England on Egyptian affairs, as a result of the recent events at Suakin, is increasing rather than diminishing. Although as yet the various confidential proposals made from this side have not met with the entire approval of the British Cabinet as offering a suitable basis for negotiation, there is every probability that shortly a point will be reached of mutual interest to the two countries.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople (Feb. 5) says :—

Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London, acting upon instructions from the Porte, recently asked Lord Salisbury whether the report current of the recall of Sir William White, British Ambassador in Constantinople was true. Lord Salisbury, in reply, gave a categorical denial to the correctness of the report.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Viena says :—

The telegram from Constantinople to the effect that Rustem Pasha had been instructed to question Lord Salisbury as to the truth of the report that Sir William White was to be recalled has an interesting history. Sir William has been the victim of just such a miserable intrigue as that directed some time ago against his colleagues, the Ambassadors of Austria, Germany, and Italy. First of all, the Paris *Temps* was made to state that he had had a hand in the alleged conspiracy of the Softas against the Sultan. When that bubble was pricked, the French papers followed it up by saying that Sir William had declared the deposed Sultan Murad to be perfectly well and sane. The falsehood was ingenious, but came to nothing. Thereupon Sir William White's enemies put it about that he was to be replaced by Lord Sackville, a report which sounded like a corroboration of the old rumours. The Havas Agency's telegram containing this piece of information was sent to Paris before being despatched to the Constantinople Press and shown to the Sultan. His Majesty immediately sent it on to Sir William White, asking the British Ambassador whether he would care to have it suppressed. Sir William replied that, while thanking the Sultan for his friendly action, he had no objection to the telegram being published, as the truth was mighty and would prevail.

ROUMANIA AND THE POWERS.

In the course of conversation with an eminent ex-Minister, he gave the *Standard* correspondent at Vienna the following sketch of the present state and prospects of Roumania, which, coming from such a quarter, is worth quoting :—

"The party squabbles now going on in the Chamber," he said, "have only a secondary importance. They are deplorable inasmuch as they tend to disorganisation, but none of the elements now skirmishing are likely to have any influence on the future of the country, which, if it is to retain the independence it has acquired, must be governed by a national party possessing at once the confidence of the people and the King. If you wish to have the key to the situation, you must look at the position of Roumania geographically and strategically. It is the key to the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, and the road over which Russia must travel advantageously to attack Austria or Bulgaria on the road to Constantinople. No true Roumanian can look at the eventuality of a war with anything but the greatest apprehension; but it is useless to ignore past history, or the actual state of affairs, with the future possibilities it presents.

"In old times, and even after the Crimean War," observed the ex-Minister, "Russia always looked upon Roumania as a dependency, and when General Budberg was in Bucharest he issued decrees and orders as if he were the reigning Prince, while prayers were offered up for the Emperor Nicholas as head of the State. In the Turco-Russian War we asserted our independence more boldly, and refused to allow the Russian Army on our territory except on terms of equality dictated by ourselves, reserving to our own troops the right of independent action. The position Roumania then took up is one which she must preserve at all hazards, distasteful as it is to Russia. Let us take the two most probable eventualities of war—namely, an outbreak between France and Germany, by which Russia might profit in attempting to reopen the Eastern Question and march on Constantinople, or else a war between Russia and Austria. To which Power would the neutrality of Roumania be most irksome? You have only to glance at the map of Europe to understand at once the enormous strategic value of Roumania. At present the principal force of Russia is massed round Warsaw, Cracow, and Lemberg on the north-eastern frontier of Austria, and behind the line of the Pruth on our own Moldavian frontier. If Roumania were united under a strong Government, she could dispose of over one hundred thousand men, which she could put behind the Pruth. In order to guard against any attack from this quarter, Russia, operating against Austria further north, would be compelled to keep a force of at least a hundred and twenty thousand men idle as watch-dogs, which would mean a serious crippling for invading purposes. A neutral Roumania, forbidding the passage of armed troops, would also entirely preclude all chance of attacking Austria on her Danube frontier."

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

A MEETING of the court of assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company was held on Feb. 4, at the Armoury House, Finsbury. Some formal business having been disposed of, Mr. W. H. Bosanquet intimated that, in consequence of no reply having been received from the War Office to the resolution passed at the last court asking for an inquiry into the charges against the regiment, he would now move the three resolutions of which he had given notice. The first resolution was as follows :—"That the Estate and Finance Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the court whether any of the arms which have been removed from head quarters are the property of the company." The second resolution instructed the secretary to write to one of the officers of the regiment requesting him to inform the court of assistants whether, subsequently to the last annual general court he stated to any person that the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had, at that court, been received with hoots and jeers, or had made any statement to the effect that His Royal Highness's name had been received with disrespect. The third resolution was :—"That a special general court be summoned under Article 14 of the rules and orders, to consider and determine as to the steps to be taken to clear the company from the charges which have been made against it, and to take such action as may be agreed upon." The first resolution was agreed to, but on the second considerable discussion took place, with the result that it was eventually carried by a majority. Several modifications of the third resolution were suggested by members of the court, but in the end it was unanimously agreed to, and March 4 was fixed as the date for the holding of the general court.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE dulness of the proceedings of the Parnell Commission was considerably relieved during the week on which the last mail left by the sensational disclosures made by Thomas Philip Beach or Major le Caron. His story was told by the Attorney-General as follows :—

He was born at Colchester, but when he went to the States, just after the outbreak of the Civil War, he took the name of Le Caron. He enlisted in the Federal Army in 1861, and attained the rank of major. After that war he took part in the organisation for the projected invasion of Canada by the Fenian Brotherhood, and held the position of military organiser for the whole of the States. The last attempt on the Dominion territory was made in 1870, and proved a "miserable failure." According to his own statement, the witness was all the time communicating every detail of the organisation to the Canadian Government. He became a member of the United Brotherhood, and was also connected with Clan-na-Gael. In that body various places and offices were known and indicated by a cipher obtained by the process of always taking the letter that follows the one intended. Thus, "Jsjti" stood for "Irish," and "Jsfmboe" for "Ireland." There was a Skirmishing Fund, of which Rossa, Patrick Ford, Devoy, and a number of others were directors. The object of the fund was to enable a blow to be struck at the enemy whenever an opportunity presented itself. In 1879, John Devoy and General Millen were sent—one as Civil Envoy, and the other as Military Envoy—to Ireland, to investigate the condition of the "I. R. League," in order to report to the then forthcoming Convention at Philadelphia. A sum of ten thousand dollars was taken from the Skirmishing Fund for the expenses of the journey, besides a further amount not mentioned in the report to the members. Mr. Davitt visited America in 1878 and 1880, and attended the Convention of the Clan-na-Gael, held at Tewkesbury, Pennsylvania, in 1879. There was, witness went on to say, a body called the Revolutionary Directory, whose business it was to direct all acts of warfare. Mr. J. J. O'Kelly was sent over to superintend the shipment of arms into Ireland, and he and other agents acted principally under the control of the Directory, the members of which were Devoy, M. Bollen, and, he believed, C. Freely, of Rochester. The expenses of O'Kelly were paid out of the Revolutionary Fund and the Skirmishing Fund. From the latter source he received 2,000dols.

MR PARNELL AND THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

In 1881, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon visited America, and the arrangements for their tour were entirely in the hands of the leaders of the Clan-na-Gael. Amongst the further evidence given, Le Caron stated that in November, 1880, Devoy told him that the Clan had resolved upon a new system of warfare, which would be characterised by all the rigour of Nihilism. He was shown by Patrick Mellidy the pattern of a new kind of infernal machine of a very destructive character, intended for blowing up public buildings in London. Mellidy at the same time expressed the fear that any premature rising in Ireland would end disastrously, and therefore his proposals for this new kind of warfare were designed to keep the more ardent spirits quiet, and to prevent them from joining the standard of O'Donovan Rossa. In March 1881, witness contemplated visiting Europe, and placed himself in communication with Devoy and Colonel Cleggan, in Chicago. From Cleggan he received two sealed packets, one addressed to Patrick Egan, in Paris, and the other to John O'Leary, Rue de Couronne, Paris.

ASSISTING THE BOERS.

He had heard of Egan in connection with the "I. R. B." (Irish Republican Brotherhood). When witness arrived in England on April 14, 1881, he went straight on to Paris, where he had a very cordial reception from Egan and O'Leary. Amongst other confidences, Egan said that Parnell was a thorough Nationalist in sentiment—and had always been—and a revolutionist to the backbone. He was willing to join the Brotherhood, but Egan raised the objection that it might interfere with his usefulness outside, and refused to allow him to join. Egan told the witness that he would never allow a complete audit of the League funds, because many payments had been made for objects other than those of the League, which it would never do to have published. For instance, he said, that he had defrayed the expenses of a number of Dutch officers to go and assist the Boers, at the time we were at war with them. That, he said, it would never do to have made known. In fact, he added, a full audit of the accounts was exactly what the authorities at Dublin Castle would like. Witness was introduced to Mr. Parnell by Egan in the latter part of April, 1881, in the lobby of the House of Commons but nothing important then passed. During a conversation witness had with Mr. O'Kelly in the lobby of the House of Commons, the hon. member denounced in the most bitter terms the attitude of the organisation in America with regard to Mr. Parnell and his party, and said that something ought to be done to put an end to such a state of things.

STOP THE SUPPLIES.

Later on he had a private conversation with Mr. Parnell, who said to him, "You have the sinews of war. You have them in your power, and if they dont do as you tell them, tell them you will stop the supplies. The whole matter rests in your hands." The Irish leader further requested him to see Alexander Sullivan upon his return home. He mentioned also Dr. William Carroll, of Philadelphia, and the name of William J. Hinds, and asked me to see these four. He desired me to lay before them the situation and show them the necessity for bringing about a thorough understanding, and, if possible, if Devoy would not or could not come over, to get either Hinds or Sullivan, not Dr Carroll, because he was aware of the fact that Carroll was opposing the open movement. He said there need be no misunderstanding. We are working for a common purpose—for the independence of Ireland, just the same as you are working for.' He said, 'Doctor, I have long since ceased to believe that anything but force of arms will ever bring about the redemption of Ireland." Witness promised Mr. Parnell to do "all that lay in his power to carry out his wishes." When they parted, Mr. Parnell went into the tea-room, wrote his autograph on his photograph, and gave it to witness as a memento. Witness had a private conversation with Michael Boyton in Kilmainham, in the course of which the prisoner charged him to tell "the boys" that if they could have seen, as he had, the national spirit that had been roused in Ireland by the open movement, they would never have opposed the League as they had been doing. Witness, on his return, laid before the leaders of the Brotherhood what Mr. Parnell had told him. Three of them were favourable to, and the fourth bitterly against, the proposed amalgamation of the open and secret movements, and the matter was left till the following Convention of the Clan-na-Gael. The Convention met in August, 1881, and from that date witness considered there had been complete accord between the Clan and the Land League.

A REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION.

On Wednesday, February 6th, Major Le Caron was further examined as to the work of the Revolutionary Organisation in America, the starting of the dynamite campaign, the purchase of arms and a submarine vessel to prey on British shipping, and the association of men connected with the revolutionary body with the Land League and the National League. He also stated that the demonstration to the Messrs. Redmond on their way home from Australia was in the hands of the leaders of the Revolutionary Organisation, and the Attorney-General announced his intention of connecting those members of Parliament with that body.

The witness, in cross-examination on Friday, the 18th, said he had been acting for 20 years from patriotic motives as a military spy. He had not received as much remuneration for his services as he had expended in time. He had seen Mr. Anderson quite recently.

The witness, in further cross-examination, said: The documents which had been culled I handed to Mr. Houston. We selected what we thought would be important. The process of culling occupied at least ten working days. There was no short-hand writer present taking notes. When I got the letter of introduction from Mr. Anderson, he told me voluntarily who Mr. Houston was. He. (Mr. Anderson) said that he was a gentleman in whom I could rely implicitly, and tell him the whole of my case. I think Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Houston had been selected mutually as the gentleman representing the side of the prosecution, and one whom the *Times* and I could trust. During the ten days that the examination continued the documents remained locked up in a safe at Mr. Houston's house.

VOLUNTEERED EVIDENCE.

The first approach in reference to giving my evidence at the Commission proceeded from myself. In America I practised medicine, soon after I graduated in the spring session of 1872, and continued up to the present time. I made more than was sufficient to live upon. The head of the I. R. B. was the presiding officer or chairman of the executive body, who was elected from time to time. We had no such name as "head centre." The head of the organisation now is Bradley, of Philadelphia. When the news reached America of the suppression of the Land League and the arrest of the Irish leaders, it gave a great impetus to the movement in America. The membership of the movement was highest to-day. John Devoy is a member of the secret organisation, and he was a brother member of mine at the last convention in June 1888, at Chicago. By profession Devoy was a journalist, and latterly he was what I would term an Irish professional politician.

THE PLANNING OF OUTRAGES.

Sir C. Russell: You have suggested that this organisation had to do with Gallagher and others. Did you take part in any deliberation by which either of these wicked outrages were devised?—Yes, sir; I took part in them, but I did not think myself of such importance as to put myself forward in the matter.

You took part in them?—I had no objection.

And you gave information at once?—At the first opportunity that presented itself.

Do you suggest that you knew at the time each of the men selected, such as Lomasney?—I would not like to take the credit of having given the first information about it. I knew the persons who had been selected, and was able to describe them personally. I knew when they left the country. I had friends in my service helping me in the business.

In a document you put in, dated 9th April, 1880, there is an important passage :—"When Land Leagues are formed, or any other public movements are organised in which members of the U.B. can conscientiously participate, no pains should be spared to control these movements by means of the V. C. A few of our good men, working in concert, can always manage to secure this control; lest these organizations may at any time prove dangerous rather than assist our work, we should so secure control of their working as to be able to disband them if it becomes necessary."

To what does that refer?—It refers to open movements such as Land Leagues.

Did you understand that members of the U.B would fear that the success of the Land League open movements would weaken their own force?—Yes.

SIR R. TEMPLE ON OUR TRADE WITH THE EAST.

SPEAKING at the annual *soirée* of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 4, Sir R. Temple said England had a great interest in India, and he continued :—

That country had a trade, valued at £150,000,000, of which 80 per cent. was with the United Kingdom. She took one-third of our total textile export, one-fourth of our total export of metals and machinery, and she supplied us with about 16,000,000 cwt. of wheat per annum, or one-fourth of this cardinal article of our food. Further, India took nearly all she did take either from Great Britain or from British possessions. This hold we must be determined to maintain. India employed 3½ millions of British shipping, being about one-third of our total shipping. Besides there was invested £400,000,000 of British capital, 250 millions representing her public debt, and 150 laid out by private enterprise. This sum, at an average of 4 per cent., would make £16,000,000, of annual income mostly spent within the British islands. Still there was unlimited possibility of development. India had a population of 250,000,000, growing by more than a million per year, and with the exception of China, she formed the largest market in the world. Our trade with India was only 10s. per head of the population; it had trebled within the last half-century, and they could only imagine what it would be within the next and the succeeding generation. The main topic on which he wished to speak was the subject of British interest and duties abroad. The first principle of our policy must be to try and make friends all round, and we were the only nation that could venture to do that, because we were the only one that was so rich and so powerful as to be above all petty ambition. They were aware, for instance, that Russia was as hungry for conquest as the wolves in winter on her own Steppes. It was well understood that France was endeavouring to make up for her manifold disasters and disappointments; while Germany, in one way or another, was supposed to be endeavouring to establish, in her artificial and violent manner, a colonial heritage which it had taken England centuries, by private enterprise and by national patience, to acquire. Therefore it was that when these nations moved they would always be suspected. We were once so suspected, but now we were so great as to be above suspicion. The Mahomedans acquiesced in our temporary occupation of Egypt, because we sedulously endeavoured to maintain the authority of the existing Sovereign, and because we respected Mahomedan prejudices and made them feel that we were their friends and not their supersessors. The German East African Company had got into trouble because they insisted on running counter to the prejudices of the natives and on setting aside the authority of the Arab chiefs. The British East African Company had not committed themselves in this way. It was the same with Afghanistan, which formerly feared us, but now feared Russia. It had now ascertained that we did not intend to occupy the country, but that our only desire was to assist in keeping everybody else out of it. Afghanistan, accordingly, was on our side. They might also take the case of Persia. There was now a project of the greatest importance for reopening the ancient navigation of the canals, bringing fresh markets for the British manufacturer. Persia dreaded absorption by Russia, and she knew that there was but one Power on earth that could "forbid the banns," and that was England. Therefore, she leaned to us, and we were able to obtain various advantages for ourselves and our industries. Coming to China, there were two matters in which we had very important relations with the Celestial Empire, relating to Thibet and Burma. The depths of the Chinese mind were hard to fathom, but he believed that one great reason of the recent trouble at Thibet, was the jealousy of China with regard to our vast production of teas, a beverage for which the Thibetans had a very tender regard. There was also the question of railway extension from Burma into China. In this matter we would have to make friends with Siam, because it was undoubtedly in dread of being ultimately absorbed by France. When this railway extension was completed, we should have opened to the manufacturers of England the greatest markets in the world. Already we had the telegraphs opened, as the precursors of what were to follow, but if these things were to be arranged we must come to an understanding with China. We must let her know that we were her friend, and that we would support her against all comers. China would never forgive Russia and France; but we, on the other hand had never broken irreparably with her, and by good management we might induce her to help us in opening trade with Thibet and in developing the railway communication between India and the south-west corner of the Chinese Empire. (Applause.)

TERRIBLE DISASTERS AT SEA.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred in the Channel, off Dungeness, on the night of Feb. 3. The steamer Merried, of Newcastle, and the full-rigged Scotch ship Killochin, came into violent collision, and both sank in about five minutes, before the crews had time to lower their boats. The London tug, Red Rose, which had been in the track of one of the vessels, went to the assistance of the crews, who were struggling in the water, and succeeded in rescuing nineteen in an exhausted condition. Twenty-three were drowned, and one of those saved has since died. The night was fine and clear, with a moderate breeze blowing. The vessels had been in sight of each other for some time before the collision occurred, and it is attributed to an error of judgment on the part of either of the navigators.

The Channel on the night of Feb. 4 was the scene of another maritime disaster, attended, it is feared, with terrible loss of life. The large Glasgow barque Largo Bay, bound from London for Auckland, came into collision off Beachy Head, with a large four-masted steamer, and the latter foundered within a few minutes. So tremendous was the force of the collision that the bows of the barque were stove in, her bowsprit and jibboom, with all the gear attached, together with the main topgallant mast and the mizen topmast head, were all carried away, and the fore mast was broken off short at the deck, killing an apprentice as it fell. The crew of the barque had, therefore, no time to think of the other vessel, their own immediate and pressing duty being to clear away the mass of wreckage which littered the decks, and made it almost impossible to move. To add to the confusion, it was ascertained that the fore compartment was full of water, and a number of men had to be put to work on the pumps. The steamer was seen to be settling down immediately after the collision, and within eight minutes she had completely disappeared from view. Those on board the Largo Bay had time to notice that the stranger was a four-masted steamer, and judging from her size and the lights which she carried, she must have been a passenger vessel. The Largo Bay, with a huge rent in her bows, drifted slowly towards the Isle of Wight, and her signals were not observed until she reached a point sixty miles south-east of St. Catherine's. There her signals were answered by the steamer Urpeth (Captain Davies), from Havre to Shields. The officers of the two vessels soon struck a bargain, and the Urpeth took the Largo Bay in tow on the understanding that one thousand pounds would be paid for salvage. The steamer which sank is believed to have been the Glencoe, of the Glenn Line. She had no passengers, but her crew numbered fifty-three, all of whom, it is feared, were drowned.

BOMBAY FREIGHT DEALING.

A MERCHANT writes to the editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post* :—

Sir,—Lately, in some shipping journals, a series of letters have appeared on the subject of the Bombay freight dealers. In the letters the dealers are held up (1) as a gang of unscrupulous sharpers, making use of every immoral device to despoil legitimate trade in general, and British shipowners in particular; (2) as being responsible for the action of several agents of regular liners and other shipowners who, not foreseeing the unexpected advance in freights, fixed their boats ahead at rates fully equal to the average of the past two years, and which, considering the higher outwards freights, gave a fair return on capital invested.

Of course it is easy to be wise after the event, and if the general trader had the supposed foresight of some of the critics it would not take long to amass a competence. It must be admitted that the recent "boom" in freights and in many articles of produce was quite unexpected, and both merchants and shipowners suffered equally thereby. Now as a merchant who has had large dealings with both shipowners and freight dealers, I have to record, as my unbiased opinion :—

1. That, far from being a gang of unscrupulous sharpers, these freight dealers are a body not only of respectable men, but men whose interests instead of being opposed to those of the shipowners, are, on the contrary, very much in sympathy with them.

2. That the Bombay freight dealers are not always successful in their forecasts, but, like dealers in other commodities, have to take the bad with the good. During the past six months, having miscalculated the course of the produce markets, they have suffered heavy losses, which have been met in all cases with exceptional promptitude.

3. That the action of the freight dealers has done much to develop the trade of Bombay, by giving facilities to shipper which exist in no other Indian port.

The rise of the freight dealer has been fostered by the action of shipowners in departing from the custom which formerly existed of appointing agents who were authorised to berth vessels and book cargo ahead. At present, with the exception of the few regular liners, owners refuse to book ahead, or to fix boats, except for complete cargoes. By such action they render the freight dealer a necessity, unless trade is to be driven into the hands of one or two wealthy firms, who can afford to charter the present large class of steamers. Should trade thus be driven into the hands of a few to the exclusion of smaller traders, the shipowners would be the first to suffer.

Writers in the shipowning interest appear to have overlooked the changes that have taken place in Eastern trade during the past ten years. Formerly a merchant here received orders to be executed when practicable. Now he receives orders to be replied to in a few hours. Take as an example. A seed crusher in Dunkirk sells in October linseed oil for delivery in the following May. Wishing to cover his sale at once he offers a Bombay firm a price for 500 tons linseed February shipment to Dunkirk. The Bombay merchant can cover such a sale by securing his produce and exchange, but with the present policy pursued by most shipowners he would either have to leave his freight uncovered until February came near, or charter a whole steamer for his 500 tons, thereby sadling himself with an undue risk for retetting the balance of the steamer. Naturally, therefore, he takes an order from the freight dealers, and is covered.

The above is a case which occurs daily, and considering that the freight dealer is willing at all times to grant shipping orders for distant shipment, giving shippers option of five or more ports (any one of which may be declared one month previous to the 1st of the month for which the freight has been engaged), it must be evident to the unbiased mind that the freight dealer encourages legitimate business, and helps to develop the trade of our port.

If shipowners think they are suffering, the remedy is in their own hands. Let them grant shipping orders for small parcels ahead, and meet the requirements of shippers, instead of refusing to send steamers to this port without full cargoes guaranteed. Yet instead of attempting to do anything of this sort, the secretary of the Shipowners' Association, in a recent letter, "advises shipowners to fix none of their steamers before arrival in Bombay." Perhaps by adopting such a change of policy they would incur the agent's commission which they now seek to save, but, on the other hand, it would bring them into closer connection with shippers, and render less necessary the intervention of the Bombay freight dealer. As long as shipowners adopt their present policy and decline to run any risks, they must not be surprised if others step in, and reap occasionally some benefit in return for risks run and facilities granted to trade.—Yours, &c.,

MERCHANT.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1889.

BISMARCK AND "THE CONTEMPORARY."

As might have been expected, says a Home paper, the Empress Frederick is not in any degree responsible either for the authorship or the "inspiration" of the article in the *Contemporary Review*. Indeed, says the *St. James's Gazette*, we believe that the Empress was much amazed and deeply annoyed at its publication. Sir Morell Mackenzie writes in very emphatic terms also, disclaiming all connection with the article or foreknowledge of its appearance. Under these circumstances the article loses most of the factitious interest which has gathered round it under the erroneous impression that it emanated from some one closely connected with the Empress Frederick, or at any rate fully acquainted with the secret of the German Court. It would appear that the anonymity of the article, which is the chief thing that lends it piquancy, is only a clever adaptation of the methods of the "New Journalism" to the monthly magazines.

On the subject of the article Mr. Labouchere writes as follows :—Mr. Stead's article in the *Contemporary Review* upon Prince Bismark (for I believe there is no doubt that he is the author) has overshot the mark. Prince Bismark has his faults, so has Count Herbert Bismark; but the former is not a murderer, nor is he engaged in any scheme to secure the succession of the chancellorship to his son. The latter is personally popular, and the idea of making a youthful escapade with a lady a charge against him as Prussian Foreign Minister is ludicrous to all who know how these things are regarded in Germany. The Empress Frederick had absolutely nothing to do with the article, and strongly disapproves of it. She is unquestionably a very clever lady; but to explain that she intended to rule Germany through her husband had his life been preserved, and that he—recognising her superior attainments—was prepared to consent to this, is hardly likely to increase her popularity in the Fatherland. She has, however, ceased to be a factor in German politics, and it is most unlikely that she ever again will become one. History shows that when a king takes his queen from a foreign country her influence entirely disappears with the death of her husband, unless she be made Regent, and even then the fact that she is a foreigner is against her.

AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE chances of the release of the German missionaries, says the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, seem more promising. They have been brought close to Bagamoyo, and the insurgents now only demand 7,000 rupees as ransom, and the exchange of three Arab slave dealers who were imprisoned in the fort at Zanzibar, after being captured by the Germans. The heat in Zanzibar is almost unbearable. Owing to the Sultan's refusal to send a steamer to Bagamoyo, the missionaries have been compelled for the present, to abandon the idea of migration to Zanzibar. There is now complete anarchy on all the German coast opposite to Zanzibar. Good news has been received of the missionaries at Mpwapwa up to January 22.

THE GERMAN EXPEDITION.

According to the Hamburg *Anzeiger*, which is said to have acquired its information from an official source, Captain von Wissmann, who is soon to leave for Zanzibar, will have at his disposal at least five river steamers of light draught, for transport purposes. Of these the largest, capable of conveying 500 soldiers has been purchased at Bonn, three others to accommodate about 150 men each have been bought at Hamburg, while the fifth will arrive from the Scheldt. These vessels will be fitted out for the African coast, at Hamburg, under the personal supervision of Chief Engineer Hossfeldt of the Imperial navy, who has been sent there for the purpose. The crews are to be drawn from the German mercantile marine, who, it must be observed, are mostly naval reserve men. The troops under the command of Captain von Wissmann will number about 1,000. Of these 900 will be enlisted from disbanded Egyptian forces. As the German officers and non-commissioned officers at the disposal of the imperial Commissary comprise men drawn from the infantry, cavalry and artillery, it is surmised that the native levies will be divided among the three branches. Arms and ammuition for their use, including 12 guns, are already on the way to Zanzibar. How the Prussian military training will suit the Egyptians in the barrack-yard and in action is not explained.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

BOULANGISM IN THE ARMY.

THE Havas Agency is instructed to contradict a statement that a number of officers indulged in a Boulangist manifestation at Tunis, but no credit is attached to the contradiction. A Government paper, the *National*, admits the existence of Boulangism in the army, and publishes a letter from an officer who has just thrown up his commission, stating that "the army swarms with malcontents." The newspapers referred to an officer who had been removed from his command on account of his Boulangist proclivities.

The officer in question is Colonel Jacquet, who was removed from his command at Vitry, and transferred to Lille. Since then M. Boulogne, a head official at the War Office, has been dismissed also in consequence of his open propaganda in the General's favour, and M. Martin, the head of one of the Paris District Post Offices, has been shelved for the same cause.

The revolution is only a question of time, writes the correspondent of the *Standard*, the only point of interest now is whether it can be staved off till after the Exhibition.

Telegraphing again on Feb. 6, the same correspondent adds :—One of the most alarming symptoms of the time is the tendency of the army to take part in the discussion of public affairs, or at least to express an opinion upon them, thus carrying out a precept of General Boulanger, as well as following his example.

General Riu, who commands a brigade of the army of Paris, attended a Masonic banquet, at which he made a speech to the effect that the army would not hesitate to act against General Boulanger, and support M. Floquet, whom he warmly eulogised, against the enemies of the Republic. He advocated the extirpation of Boulangism in the administrative services, and wondered that "All these parasites, all these mendicants who prey upon the Budget should not long since have been sent about their business." For having made this speech while on active service, General Riu has been placed under close arrest for a fortnight upon a warrant from the Minister of War.

To-day we have another instance of an officer addressing his regiment by a general order, which is likely to create no small sensation both in France and across the German frontier. The officer in question is Colonel Senart, commanding the 90th Regiment of infantry, quartered at Chateauroux. The general order runs thus :—

It is with deep and sincere regret that the Colonel makes known to the Regiment the sad loss sustained by the head Regimental Surgeon, Dr. Eudes, in the person of his mother, who died at Strasburg the day before yesterday. The sorrow of Dr. Eudes is all the more

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, with the English mails of the 8th Feb., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs H M Simpson	Mrs Crawford, two Misses, and two girls
Miss Fetch	
Mr and Mrs Paterson and infant	Mrs Harris and friend
	Mrs Shutt and child
Miss Willis	Mr G Johnstone
Miss Sinclair	Mrs Rafferty
Mr P B Savill	Mr J Hood
Mrs Smith and infant	Miss E McDonald
Mrs Bathurst	Mrs Marr and infant
Mrs and Miss Phillips	Miss M F Fife
Miss Alison Smith	Mr Knowles
Mr W S Haig	Mr and Mrs Barlow child and infant
Mr G B Williams	
Surg Maj Clarkson	Mr J H Bavan
Rev J Isau Ban	Col Highes
Mrs Etchells	Mr J Wallace
Mrs Pilkinton	Mr Wilians
Miss Mary Smith	Miss Wood
Mr Geo Smith	Mr Ansell
Mrs Hill, child and two infants	Mr Moulton

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr D Fraser	Ven Archdeacon Tribe
Mr and Mrs Stevens	Mr Irvine
Mrs Oddie	8 Missionaries
Mr C Thomson	Dr A S Ferguson
Mr J Sime	Mr Castelli
Mr E F Nicholson	Mr and Miss Castelli
Mr E C Cox	Mr M Woods
Mr and Mrs Cowley	Mr W Hustig
Mr Cosmo Allen	Mr C Roy

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, on Friday, visited the new hospital ship of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, which was lying off Osborne.

The Court has gone into mourning for a fortnight on account of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.

A religious service was held in memory of Prince Rudolph at the Austrian Embassy chapel in London on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George, Lord Salisbury, and the foreign Ambassadors attended.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday.

Lord Selborne and Mr. Courtney, M.P., spoke on Tuesday night at Oxford, at a large public meeting convened by the Oxfordshire Unionist Association, and emphatically condemned all schemes calculated to disintegrate the Empire.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland attended a Unionist banquet in Dublin on Saturday, and described the gratifying diminution of crime, and also the signs of returning prosperity in Ireland.

Mr. J. Morley, M.P., addressed his constituents at Newcastle on Monday night. He denied that Mr. Balfour's policy is restoring confidence and prosperity to Ireland, and animadverted strongly on the treatment of prisoners convicted under the Crimes Act.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach spoke on Wednesday night at a Conservative banquet at Clifton, vindicating the policy of the Government, especially in reference to Ireland and vigorously attacking the Opposition for aiding the forces of anarchy.

Earl Spencer, at a political meeting at Reading on Wednesday, accused the Government of trampling on the national sentiment in Ireland, and disputed the accuracy of Mr. Balfour's account of the improved state of that country.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Special Commission the Attorney-General entered upon the American branch of his case, and called Major Le Caron, a military organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, who gave evidence as to the objects and working of the Clan-na-Gael and the application of the "Skirmishing Fund," and also described his interviews as an emissary of these organizations, with Mr. J. O'Kelly, Mr. Parnell, and other leaders of the Land League. This witness's examination was resumed on Wednesday, and his cross-examination began shortly before the Court rose yesterday.

Mr. Parnell's Scottish action against the conductors of the *Times* was, on Tuesday, dismissed with costs, Lord Kinnear deciding that the Scotch Court had no jurisdiction in the case. Notice of appeal has been given by the pursuer.

The London County Council met on Tuesday and elected 19 aldermen, the majority of whom are described as belonging to the "Progressive" party.

The Earl of Effingham died in London on Tuesday in his 83rd year.

At Aylesbury Assizes on Wednesday Alfred James was tried for the murder of Charles Dance at Chalvey on December 31, and was acquitted.

The corner's jury have found a verdict of wilful murder against the milkman Barrett, lately charged before the Bradford magistrates with the murder of the little boy Gill, Barrett will be tried at the assizes.

The collier steamer Nereid, from Newcastle, ran into the grain-laden ship Killochan, from New Zealand, on Sunday night, off Dungeness, and both vessels sank in a few minutes. Seventeen of the Killochan's and six of the Nereib's crew were drowned.

A disastrous collision occurred off Beachy Head on Monday night, in thick weather, between the Glasgow barque Largo Bay and a steamer, name unknown, but supposed to be the Glencoe, belonging to the Glen Line Fleet. The steamer immediately sank and all on board, it is feared, have perished.

In the gale on Saturday the steamer Lymington, of London, was wrecked near Ilfracombe, and eight of her crew were drowned. The Roseneath, of Glasgow, was also stranded off Portpatrick, and the mate, his wife, and five seamen were drowned.

The Rev. Father M'Fadden, of Gweedore, was arrested while leaving his chapel after service on Sunday on a charge under the Crimes Act. The mob violently attacked the police with sticks, and in their fury beat District Inspector Martin to death.

Mr. Cox, M.P., and Mr. Tulley, editor of the *Roscommon Herald*, were sentenced at Strokes-town on Saturday to four months' imprisonment for conspiracy under the Crimes Act. The defendants appealed.

Mr. O'Brien's persistent refusal to wear the prison dress, and his reported struggles with the Clonmel gaol officials in consequence, have led to a series of meetings on the part of his sympathizers both in Ireland and England, at which the alleged cruelty practised towards the prisoner has been warmly denounced.

Mr. O'Brien's state has been specially reported upon by the medical officer of the Prisons Board, and his own clothes have now been restored to him.

OBITUARY.—Surg-Gen. J. T. Williams, Mad. Ret.; Earl of Effingham; Hon. S. Lyttelton; Gen. E. W. Dunford; Surg-Gen. E. J. Franklyn; Col. A. Froom; Major R. B. Johnstone; Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe; Capt. G. Beadon, R.N.; Dr. Vigfusson; Right Rev. J. M'Donald.

The funeral of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria was solemnized on Tuesday at the Capuchins' Church, Vienna, in the presence of the Emperor, the Archdukes, the King of the Belgians, and the principal members of the Diplomatic Body.

It is now officially announced that the Crown Prince Rudolph committed suicide by shooting himself through the head while in a state of mental derangement. A revolver was found lying by his bed side.

The Emperor of Austria's brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, has renounced his rights of succession to the Crown of Austria and Hungary in favour of his eldest son, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

President Carnot has accepted the resignation of M. Ferrouillat, Minister of Justice, and M. Guyot-Dessaigne has been appointed to the vacant post.

The Civil Tribunal at Paris has given judgment in favour of the winding-up of the Panama Company, and empowering the liquidator to enter into arrangements with any new Company.

The German Federal Council has adopted the East Africa Bill in the form in which it was passed by the Reichstag.

The Portuguese Cortes have been prorogued to April 5, in consequence of recent tumultuous scenes in the Chamber.

The Ministerial crisis in Roumania is taking a rather serious turn, and 22 members of the Chamber have lodged a motion to impeach M. Bratiano.

The British Consulate at Chinkiang, in China, has been burnt down in a riot directed against foreigners. In consequence of Secretary Bayard's representations, the German Government has exempted foreigners in Samoa from the operation of martial law, and directed its Consul at Apia to relinquish control over the administration of the islands.

The American Government has accepted a proposal made by Prince Bismarck for the resumption of the Conference of 1877 on Samoan affairs; but it still continues its preparations for occupying Pago-Pago Bay.

The United States Senate has, by 38 against 15 votes, rejected the Extradition Treaty with Great Britian.

An extensive fire occurred on Saturday at Buffalo by which nearly three million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Osman Digna with the Nile Contingent, has left Handoub for Tokar in compliance with the Khalifa's orders.

The commercial community at Zanzibar is much alarmed by a report that the German Consul-General is urgently pressing the Sultan to cede Lamu to the German Government.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date Feb. 1, says that the following is one of the last letters of the late General Prjevalsky. It was written to a friend while the General was on his final and fatal journey towards Thibet, and in it he gives his opinion of the Central Asian Railway :—

"Samarcand, Sept. 10.

"Dear Feodor Alexandrovitch,—In two weeks we have traversed five thousand versts, from Moscow to Samarcand. We first went by the Nijni-Novgorod Railway, then down the Volga and across the Caspian to the Transcaspian Railway. This latter certainly appears a marvel in these deserts. You are carried along in a wagon through shifting sands or over barren waterless plains, as in some fabulous story. One night's journey from the Caspian brings you to Kizil Arvat, towards evening on the same day you are in Askabad, next morning at Merv, and so on to Samarcand. A bridge has been thrown across the Amu Darya which truly oscillates and creaks under the weight of the cars. Nevertheless, the train runs over all right from Turcomania into Bokhara. Altogether the railway is a bold undertaking, of great singnificance, especially from a military point of view, in the future. It is true one meets with many little inconveniences and deficiencies, but these shortcomings do not in the least lessen the great services of Annenkoff. The greatest difficulty is to master the moving sands. An active struggle with this enemy by means of hedges or fences is impossible, but a passive contest with it, as at present carried on, may be successfully maintained by continually sweeping the wind-driven sand off the track and plastering it over with clay, &c. Briefly, in my opinion, the Transcaspian Railway, on the whole, merits very much more praise and wonder than condemnation and attack. To-morrow we take horses for Tashkend, whither 800 poods of baggage have already been despatched on carts. All are well and in high spirits. All send you and yours hearty greetings. After a week at Tashkend we move on to the Karakol. Now we have only one march, always forward to Lhasa.—Your sincerely devoted.—PRJEVALSKY."

Several of the chief Russian Central Asian officials, continues the correspondent, have arrived in St. Petersburg, including the Governor-General of Turkestan, General Rosenbach, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, and General Annenkoff. The return of General Annenkoff is said to be for the purpose of persuading the Government to continue the Sarmacand Railway to Tashkend, which is imperatively necessary for economical as well as strategical reasons, especially in view of the fact that all movement from Central Asia through the Turkestan capital into European Russia is now attracted by way of the Transcaspian Railway. Difficulties are found in supplying the naphtha fuel, which is nearly the only kind available for the Transcaspian line, in view of the attemtps made to exploit all the petroleum sources in Central Asia; and there is also a fear that the projected pipe-line from Baku to Batoum will carry off all the oil from the Caspian to the Black Sea. General Annenkoff is therefore credited with a proposal for the Ministry of Domains to undertake the working of the Transcaspian sources, in order to guarantee to the railway a proper supply. He has invited tenders at Chardjui for the present year's supply of 1,500,000 poods.

The present winter in the Transcaspian has been altogether unprecedented. There have been 20 deg. (Reaumur) of frost and 2 feet of snow. The Turcomans and Bokharans say, "The Russians, with their iron road and fire devil, have brought down the snows of the north." The Caspian ports have been frozen up. Water along the desert railway has been sold at 2s. a pailful. All traffic by rail and water has been stopped sometimes for days together.

An official of the Imperial Appanage Department has been charged with a mission to the Transcaspian to study the difficult subject of the land laws and customs of the natives, in connection with the development of the Imperial estate on the Murghab, which his Majesty is expected to visit this year or the next. When the Sultan Bend Dam is completely restored some 150,000 dessiatines will be placed under cultivation, and it is proposed to colonise the property with Russian peasants in equal numbers with the Turcomans. The Moscow firm of Koodrin has established the first cotton-cleaning works in Khiva.

The Bokharan Embassy is at present on its way from Baku. Over and over again it has been reported that the Bokhariots have asked for the return of Samarcand. This object has been attributed to the present Bokharan mission to St. Petersburg, and has also been attributed to several previous Embassies. The Bokharan Ameer may have his own obscure reasons for making such a forlorn request, though there is more ground for supposing the object of the Embassy to be a much more complimentary and far less important one; but the idea that Russia will give up Tamerlane's capital, which is the key of the whole situation on the Zarafshan, is preposterous on the face of it. An equally absurd notion, which generally shows itself in certain foreign journals whenever the projected visit of the Czar to Samarcand is mooted, is that his Majesty intends to crown himself there in Timour's Palace.

I hear that M. Charikoff, Russian Diplomatic Agent in Bokhara, and his secretary, M. Klemm, and their Cossack escort recently rode to the Afghan frontier to convey the commands of the Czar to Ishak Khan, and require him to retire to Samarcand.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

AT at meeting of the London Committee of the above Association, at 45, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, Febuary 6th, the chairman said he was exceedingly sorry to announce the death of their honorary secretary, Mr. W. Clark, which took place on the previous Friday. Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., their chairman, had written to say that he could not be present, and how sorry he was at the death of Mr. Clark, who had done so much for the Association. Sir Roper suggested the adoption of the following resolution : — "That the Association record an expression of deepest sympathy with Mrs. Clark in her sad bereavement, and of their regret at the death of their honorary secretary who, from the time the Association was first formed, took so great an interest and so active part in its proceedings." The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. R. Hudson and unanimously adopted.

It was announced that the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Edward Jenkins, who was prevented by a bad cold from attending, had also written to the Secretary in terms similar to those employed by Sir R. Lethbridge.

The Committee decided to recommend the annual meeting to be held on Wednesday, February 13th, to elect a permanent secretery at a fixed salary owing to the increase of the duties.

The *precis*, drawn up by a sub-committee, of the Simla statement of the case of the Uncovenaned Services and detailed reply to the speech made by Sir John Garst in the debate raised by Mr. King in June last was considered, and copies were ordered to be printed for distribution among the members of the Committee before final adoption. Much importance is attached here to the arguments advanced by the Simla Committee, and embodied with the *precis* of the Under-Secretary's speech, and it is believed that they will have great weight with members of Parliament.

The London Committee, says the *Overland Mail*, is working with great vigour, and nothing will be left undone to obtain from the House of Commons in the coming session a satisfactory response to the appeal for a committee of inquiry. We have reason to believe that the statement that Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., when in India made a thorough investigation into the grievances of the Uncovenated Services, and that he has returned to England a warm supporter of the movement, is well founded. Mr. King's hands will be considerably strengthened if he has the active assistance of so influential a politician as the member of Hythe. We would strongly urge on the members of the services in India the desirability of writing to their relatives and friends at home, asking them to use their influence in obtaining the co-operation of their respective Parliamentary representatives. We would earnestly commend this to the early attention of secretaries and other officials of the branches throughout India. Members of the services in active employment have an opportunity at little trouble to themselves of rendering material help to those who are working on their behalf in England, and we trust they will at once, by the first mail, if possible, put themselves in communication with their friends who are electors.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

AN appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Srinath Das *vs.* Khetter Mohun Singh and others) has been heard.

This was an appeal from a judgement of the High Court of Bengal of Nov. 18, 1885, reversing a decision of the subordinate judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. Mr. Doyne and Mr. J. D. Mayne were counsel for the appellant. The appellant sued under the sections relating to mortgages of the Transfer of Properties Act, 1882, to enforce against certain defendants, twenty-nine in number, of whom the first Hurri Narain Dey, was the mortgagor, and the others were subsequent purchasers, the mortgage securities of certain lands in Bengal which he was entitled to as assignee of one Shama Soondery Debee. The material point on which the Courts below had differed was as to the law of limitation which governed the case as regarded the present respondents, who were the purchasers from Hurri Narain Dey. The subordinate judge held that the suit could be brought within sixty years from the time when the money secured by the mortgage became due, under Article 147 of the Limitation Act of 1877. The High Court, on appeal, decided that that article did not apply, and that the case fell under Article 135 of the Act, which allowed a suit to be instituted within twelve years from the time when the mortgagor's right to possession determined. In this instance, under that decision the suit would have been barred in 1878, whereas the present proceedings were not instituted until 1882. Lord Hobhouse now delivered their lordships' judgment, intimating that in their opinion the decree of the High Court was right and should be affirmed. Their lordships would therefore humbly advise her Majesty to dismiss the appeal.

A MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

THE case of Kettlewell *vs.* Kettlewell and Lane—Kettlewell *vs.* Kettlewell—consolidated suits have been before the Divorce Court. In the first of them Mr. Charles Thomas Kettlewell prayed for the dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of her adultery with Colonel Frederick Bowyer Lane. Mrs. Kettlewell and the co-respondent denied the charge against them, and in the first of two petitions presented by the lady she prayed for a judicial separation because of her husband's adultery. That petition of Mrs. Kettlewell's was heard before Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury in November 1887, and a verdict in her favour was returned; but, as the husband's suit was not at that time ready for hearing, no decree was pronounced by the learned judge. Subsequently Mrs. Kettlewell presented a supplemental petition charging cruelty, and on this charge and the adultery already found she asked for a dissolution of the marriage. To-day the husband's suit and the supplemental one of the wife's were in the paper for hearing. Mr. Middleton appeared for Mr. Kettlewell; Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for Mrs. Kettlewell; and Mr. H. Bargrave Deane for Colonel Lane. Mr. Inderwick stated that he under-stood that Mr. Kettlewell's petition would not be proceeded with. It was withdrawn. Mrs. Kettlewell gave evidence to the effect that, early in 1882, her husband and she went on board his yacht, the Marchesa, for a travelling excursion of two or three years. They visited Japan in October of that year. From Yokohama Mr. Kettlewell went up the country for several weeks. After his return she had reason to complain of legal cruelty. They lived together for some time in Bryanston Square, where he neglected her very much, and absented himself from their house for days and nights. There was no truth in her husband's charge against her and Colonel Lane. Corroborative evidence of the legal cruelty was then given. Mr. Deane said that his client having suffered much in his professional interests, as a consequence of the charge alleged against him in Mr. Kettlewell's petition, he was desirous of going into the witness-box and denying that charge on oath, even though it had been withdrawn. Mr. Justice Butt would permit Colonel Lane to take that course. Colonel Lane was then sworn and denied the charge. Mr. Justice Butt dismissed Mr. Kettlewell's petition, with costs in favour of Mrs. Kettlewell and Colonel Lane; and on Mrs. Kettlewell's petitions he pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BELGIUM.

A TERRIBLE railway accident, attended by very serious loss of life, occurred on Sunday morning, Feb 3 on the line between Brussels and Luxemburg. It happened close to a small station called Gronendæl, which is about fifteen minutes' run from Brussels. The train which left for Namur at half-past nine, ran off the rails at Gronendæl, and dashed with terrific violence against the pillar of a foot-bridge which there crosses the line oversetting the pillar and bringing down the bridge on to the top of the forepart of the train. The wreck was appalling, partly from the tremendous shock of the collision and partly through the fall of the bridge. The engine, tender, luggage-van, and the four first carriages, which were crowded with passengers, were simply reduced to atoms. Help came at once from the officials and people in the neighbourhood of Gronendæl, and as soon as the news of the catastrophe reached Brussels a relief train, with a number of doctors and persons in authority, was despatched to the scene. No fewer than fourteen persons were taken out dead from the wreckage of the carriage, and as many as fifty injured; many of the latter have sustained frightful hurts. All the dead have been removed to Brussels. At Hoeylaert, a village near to the scene of the disaster, lie fifteen persons with mortal injuries. Several of these are young children. The sight witnessed in the approaches to the Luxemburg Station in Brussels at the time the injured were arriving was most moving. Ambulances and stretchers followed each other in rapid succession on the way to the different hospitals. At the Hospital of St. Jean alone eight amputations were made. Almost all the sufferers are injured in the legs. At the Gare de Luxemburg six bodies lie waiting identification.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J A Anderson, B	Surg J Garvie, B
Mr C W Whish, B	Mr G Evans, M
Mr J Dow, B	Col H M Vibart, MRE
Mr H O'Brien, B	Col C C Hewetson, MSC,
Capt C V Hume, BRA	Col F S FitzPatrick, MSC
Capt W J Honner, BRA	Capt E S Hastings, MSC
Capt F B Longe, BRE	Lieut W N M Cooke, MSC
Capt W G Bowyer, BRE	
Lieut R H Twigg, BSC	Lieut W H Lewin, MSC
Lieut E E Couper, BSC	Surg W H Karney, M
Lieut J A Douglas, BSC	Mr R Dungey, Bo
Lieut A P Longfield, BRA	Capt J W Gordon, Bo SC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr V A Smith, B, till May 2, 1889	Capt F D Welchman, BSC, 6 mo
Mr L Patet, B, 3 mo	Capt W H Cazalet, BSC, 3 mo
Mr R E Nelson, B, 6 mo	
Mr H L Butcher, B, 6 mo	Capt E Bishop, B, 6 mo
Mr K D Lyall, B, 6 mo	Lieut J H Young BSC, 6 mo
Mr C Constable B, 6 mo	
Col W J Engledue, BRE, 1 year	Surg L T Young, B, 6 mo
	Mr W H Horsley, Bo, 6 mo
Col F W Boileau, BSC, 6 mo	Mr E C Morrison, Bo, 6 mo
Capt R B Adams, BSC, 6 mo	Mr T Davey, Bo, 3 mo
Capt C Chenevix Trench, BSC, 6 mo	Maj H C Hogg, Bo SC, 5 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J F Finlay, B	Mr V A Brodie, M
Mr J Wallace, B	Mr F Heinig, M
Mr J W D Johnstone, B	Capt H M P Hawkes, MSC
Mr F T B Daniell, B	
Mr J Mather, B	Capt M E H O Welch, MSC
Mr W Jolly, B	
Lieut R R N Sturt, BSC	Surg H C S Mortabet, M
Lieut J B Edwards, BSC	Col G A Jacob, Bo SC
Lieut D E Mocatta, BSC	Surg H Cook, Bo.
Mr P A Cole, M	

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

AN Army Order notifies that the following officers, arranged in regimental order, have passed the final examination of the Staff College. An asterisk indicates that the respective candidates obtained 8 of the maximum aggregate number of marks :—Major E. Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards; * Brevet-Major J. Adye, R. A.; * Capt. J. S. S. Barker, R. A.; Capt. T. S. Baldock, R. A.; Capt. G. V. Kemball, R. A.; Capt. F. E. Cooper, R. A.; Lieut. A. Paris, R. M. A.; Capt J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E.; Brevet-Major F. C. Heath, R. E.; Capt. Hon. A. Henniker-Major, 2nd Coldstream Guards; Capt. C. H. Gordon, 2nd East Kent Regt.; Capt. J. H. Sewell, 1st Norfolk Regt.; Major G. D. Stawell, 2nd Devonshire Regt.; *Major C. Kennedy, 2nd Suffolk Regt.; Capt. G. D. Carleton, 2nd Leicestershire Regt.; Capt. J. L. Armitage, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Capt. N. A. Bray, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Capt. L. Munro, 2nd Hampshire Regt.; Capt. E. L. Guilding, 1st Essex Regt.; Capt. C. N. Watts, 1st Derbyshire Regt.; Capt. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D. S. O.; 2nd Derbyshire Regt.; Capt. N. W. Barnardison, 2nd Middlesex Regt.; Capt. R. C. A. B. Bewicke, 1st King's Royal Rifles; Capt. C. R. R. M'Grigor, 2nd King's Royal Rifles; Capt. W. Tenison, 1st Batt. Manchester Regt.; Capt. H. H. Burney, 1st Gordon Highlanders; Capt. W. E. O'Leary, 1st Royal Irish Rifles; Major J. Reeves, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Capt. C. A Court, 4th Rifle Brig.; Capt. C. M. Macguire, Madras Staff Corps.

The new class at the Staff College was formed on Feb. 1. It is made up of :—Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Ventris (Essex Regt.); Brevet-Major H. J. Stuart Wortley, C. M. G. (King's Royal Rifles); Capts. R. G. Broadwood (12th Lancers), E. R. Courtenay (20th Hussars), H. Chance, N. B. Inglefield, W. E. Fairholme, A. D. Addison, and E. J. Granet (Royal Art.), E. St. C. Pemberton (Royal Engineers), J. M. Gawne (Royal Lancaster), V. Semini (Leicestershire), G. H. Symonds (Royal Irish), A. W. Ranken and H. Lysons, V. C. (Scottish Rifles), R. M. Greenfield (Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), J. C. Young (Royal Sussex), J. C. Pyne and J. H. Poett (Dorsetshire), W. G. B. Western (Royal West Kent), H. W. D. Denne (Gordon Highlanders), J. S. P. Hornby (Rifle Brigade), and E. de Brath (Bengal Staff Corps); Lieuts H. H. Wigram (Scots Guards), C. C. Munro (Royal West Surrey), W. H. Sitwell (Northumberland Fusiliers), H. D. Lawrence (East Surrey), O. H. Pedley (Border), N. D. Macdonald (Wiltshire), W. E. Lascelles (Rifle Brigade), and J. S. E. Weston (Bengal Staff Corps).

SIR E. WATKIN, M.P., ON INDIA.

UPWARDS of four hundred persons assembled on Feb. 1 at a complimentary banquet, given at the Winter Gardens, Pavillion Hotel, Folkestone, in honour of Sir E. Watkin's recent return from India.

Speaking of his travels in India, Sir Edward said he had gone from Bombay to Khyber Pass, from Calcutta to Darjeeling, and up as far as the Brahmapootra River in the direction of Assam. Having all his life been a student of the productions and manufactures of India, he was glad to be able to say that he knew a little more about those subjects now than he knew a short time ago. There were members of Parliament who would go to India for three months, and would ascertain the aspirations of the people, be able to map out their particular religious moralities, or anything else, and on their return they would say that India was the worst governed country in the world; that it was rapidly degenerating into poverty and misery, and that instead of its being, as he (Sir Edward) maintained, the brightest jewel in the British crown and the highest honour to the energy of Englishmen, it was going to the dogs, and a shame to all of them. The special idea he had had in going to India was to make up his mind about the development of the resources of the country, and he was now convinced that industrial development could only be effected by the Government. (Hear, hear.) If those resources could only be worked, our fellow subjects in India would be able to supply the people of England with a great deal of that produce which was now being obtained from the United States. It was the function of the statesman to try and effect that development with the least possible delay, and it would be his endeavour to do something towards that end. He sincerely hoped that many of his friends would, like himself, pay a short visit to India. They would find everything so different, so new, so extraordinary, so wonderful in nature, in the people, in manufactures, in the native industries, in Government, in everything, that they would regret that they had not made the trip many years ago.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

MAIL news from St. Louis, America, states that a, the little town of Bolar, in Mercer County, Missouri, the following tragedy has occurred :—Henry Thomas, an old farmer, had four daughters, named Hattie, Margaret, Nancy, and Jane, aged respectively sixteen, eighteen, twenty, and twenty-two. At night Samuel and Charles Husburn, brothers, procured a ladder and helped Margaret and Jane out of a second-story window of their brother's house and as they were about to elope with the girls the old man appeared on the scene, but too late to prevent their escape. He at once procured the best horse he had and a shot-gun, and started in pursuit. When about twelve miles from home he overtook the fleeing party. He immediately opened fire on them, killing both boys and seriously wounding Margaret. After getting nearly home with the girls he was told that the other two, Hattie and Nancy, had eloped with Ned Gleason, and Thomas Allison. He at once left the girls he had with him in charge of some neighbours and started in pursuit of the others. After securing the two girls without any serious trouble he started back; but when about two miles from home a mob took possession of him and strung him up to a tree. The old man was terribly strict with the girls, and would hardly let them out of his sight, hence the elopements. He always declared he would not be bothered with laxy sons-in-law. Margaret has since died.

A NEW REMEDY FOR IRISH DIFFICULTIES.

A LEADING Dublin paper, having heard so much said both in the Irish and English press, in favour of a wonderful Oil, that they determined to investigate the matters themselves, by personal interviews with people who had used it, in order to learn whether or not one-half that was said of its magical power was true, or whether it was one of those gigantic advertising schemes, the magnitude of which in these modern times fairly takes one's breath away. Their representative interviewed a number of people in various parts of Ireland, who had been cured by the application of the Oil, and in every instance he found that the published statements were true and correct in every particular, everywhere people were enthusiastic in its praise.

A Captain of the Royal Irish Fusiliers who had suffered long from rehumatism and sprained ankle said :—The effect after three applications of St. Jacob's Oil, was simply marvellous; the pain at once departed and has never returned."

A prominent hotel proprietor, after suffering years from rheumatic gout, said :—"It would be hard to conceive of anything working a cure so rapidly as St. Jacobs Oil did in my case."

A sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary told of a friend who had been a great sufferer for four years with rheumatism in the back, suffering great pain, using two bottles of St Jacob's Oil, the pain entirely disappeared and has never returned.

A young woman in Castlebar told the reporter of the almost miraculous cure which her mother, aged 79 years, had experienced from using the invaluable St. Jacob's Oil. She had been almost helpless for two years from rheumatism, and was completely cured by using less than one bottle of the Oil.

A prominent surgeon of Tipperary related the case of a parish priest, who had for a long time suffered the most intense agony from sciatica, completely cured in three days, by rubbing himself well with St. Jacob's Oil.

A very enthusiastic Irishman in Gort was met with shouting, "Long live St. Jacob's Oil." He had suffered the most intense rheumatic pains for years, and was cured by using the contents of one bottle of the Oil.

A cooper in Beale, County Kerry, Ireland, related how his knee was twice its natural size, stiff, and painful, and he was unable to stand. Swelling and pain entirely disappeared after using St. Jacob's Oil one week.

An old gentleman in Mallow cured in one week, after having commenced to use St. Jacob's Oil, of severe rheumatism of six years' standing.

On returning to Dublin the reporter called on some of the leading chemists, for the purpose of learning their views. Messrs. R. Simpson & Co., of 16 Henry-street, the well known chemists, stated that St. Jacob's Oil was the most popular remedy now being sold; that it is no uncommon thing for them to sell 1,200 bottles of the Oil in a single week. That their last order was for 600 dozen, or 7,200 bottles, and you can rest assured, said Mr. Simpson, the senior partner, that no medicine would have this enormous sale unless it possessed actual merit.

ARAB HOSTILITY TO THE ENGLISH.

A MESSENGER named Wahag, whom the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent sent to Handoub with letters to Osman Digma and the Khalifa, has returned. The letters sent were to the effect that the majority of the English people regretted that there should be war between themselves and the Arabs, and asked for a frank expression of the true cause of their enmity, and whether peace was not possible. The correspondent says :—

Osman received Wahag kindly, read the communication addressed to himself, and promised to forward the other to the Khalifa and ask his consent to reply in writing. He said, further, that he was fighting to establish the true religion, and expressed the belief that we should yet embrace Mahdism. Referring to the sentence in the letter that we English were at Suakim because it was on the route to our colonies and dependencies, he observed, "Do the Arabs walk on the sea? Let the Englishmen keep to their sea as before, we will not interfere with them. But they must not try to walk on our land." He then asked how his nephew Dareer was. Wahag replied that he knew little except that he had recovered from his wound; whereon Osman remarked, "Now he is in English hands it is no matter. He were better dead." He asked my messenger to go on to Khartoum with my letter to the Khalifa, telling him he should accompany the Government messenger Isa, who started to-day on camel with £200 and a letter for Slatin Bey. Wahag, however, pleaded sickness, and added that the despatch for the Khalifa could be sent by the post which left Hanboub at the same time with Isa. Wahag states that Osman has about 1,500 men with him, nearly all from the Nile region. Their camp is on high ground, near the old Arab cemetery, a portion being on the hill where the Coldstreams had their zereba. Some of the Baggaras had been sent out to steal grain at Tokar, and to cut off the supplies of cattle which are being driven into Suakim. Dates, meat, and milk were plentiful and cheap in the dervish camp; but dhurra was scarce, and very dear.

ACTIVITY OF THE MAHDISTS.

Two natives of Suakim who left Khartoum less than a month ago reached Suakim on the 5th inst. from Handoub. They state that the Khalifa is greatly alarmed at the condition of affairs in the west, and that he has sent further reinforcements, but whether against Gummezi, the anti-Mahdist commander at El Fasher, or against Emin Pasha, was not known. They further state that the Khalifa received the news of the route by the British of the dervishes at Suakim on the 20th of December with great coolness, merely remarking that it served the leaders right. In compliance with the Khalifa's orders, Osman Digma, with the Nile contingent, has left Handoub for Tokar, the local tribes alone remaining. It is uncertain whether Handoub has been abandoned altogether or whether Osman Digma will be replaced there by a new Emir.

NEW ASPECT OF THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

THE correspondence laid before the American Congress on Saturday, Feb. 2nd, shows that Prince Bismarck has not only consented to exempt Americans from the operation of martial law, but has also cashiered the German Consul at Apia, Dr. Knappe, for threatening the neutrality of the islands. On this subject the New York correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—Prince Bismarck's disavowal of the extension of martial law over foreigners in Samoa, and of the assumption of the administration by the German Consul, has been received with satisfaction, which is, however, qualified by some reserve as to the nature of the truce that has been agreed to pending the revival of the negotiations. In American opinion, it is desirable that Prince Bismarck should disavow the right which the German Consul is said to have asserted to search all ships arriving in the islands for contraband of war, and that he should explain the violation of the neutrality of Apia, regarding which Germany is under engagements with England and the United States. A Washington telegram says that Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, has explained that Prince Bismarck's communication, announcing his instructions to the German naval commander and to the German Consul in Samoa, anticipated his own telegram to Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister in Berlin, and, therefore, Prince Bismarck's despatch was not a reply to his (Mr. Bayard's) telegram, but an anticipation of it.

In Berlin the latest development of the Samoan question has caused general surprise, the great majority of the newspapers interpreting Prince Bismarck's instructions to the German authorities at Apia as a decided retreat from the position first taken up by Germany

THE CONFERENCE PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

Mr. Secretary Bayard has informed the German Minister that his Government accepts the proposal for a resumption at Berlin of the Samoan Conference begun at Washington in 1887. American feeling on the Samoan question has (the *Times* correspondent says) calmed down since Prince Bismarck's changed policy was announced, the prevalent belief being that the proposed Berlin Conference will lead to a satisfactory settlement. The Government, however, continues to make arrangements for the occupation of Pago-Pago Bay as a coaling station.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

IN the Edinburgh Court of Sessions on Tuesday, February 5, Lord Kinnear gave judgment in the action by Mr. Parnell against the *Times*. His lordship maintained that there was no authority for maintaining that the publication of the *Times* could give jurisdiction against a foreigner not personally resident; the ground of jurisdiction by arrestment was also anomalous, but could not be founded on in the present case. No funds belonging to Mr. Wright had been arrested, and the case against him was therefore at an end. As to the arrestments against Mr. Walter, the defender plea

NOTICES.

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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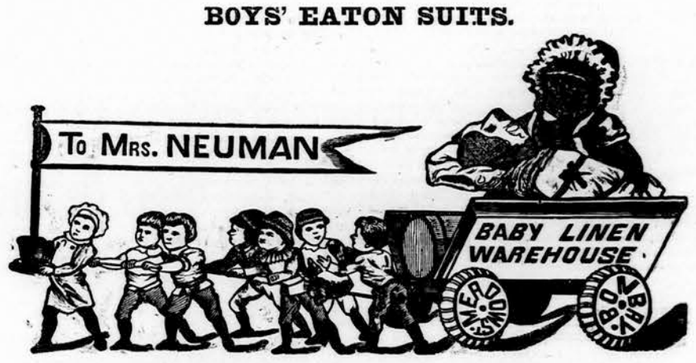

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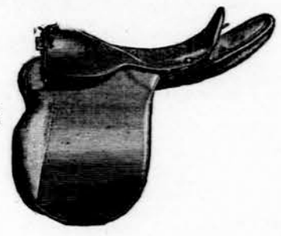

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